A PRIMER OF HEBREW

FAGNANI

Central BAPTIST
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
presented by

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B. R. Downer,
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BY

CHARLES PROSPERO FAGNANI

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INTRODUCTION

THE following manual is not put forth as a Hebrew grammar, but simply as a primer of the Hebrew language. Its object is to give a general survey of the principal phenomena of the language, with a view to putting the student, in the shortest possible time and with the minimum of arduousness, in position to begin reading and translating with the use of lexicon and grammar. The standpoint is not that of a contribution to Hebrew philology, but purely practical and empirical. The material has been at times forcibly systematized and some current definitions modified, but only for the sake of simplicity and ease of acquisition; subsequent study will very easily furnish the few readjustments thus made necessary.

The work is a growth; it has been the slow result of ten years of experience in teaching elementary Hebrew. During the first six of these, the author used Davidson's "Introductory Hebrew Grammar" as a text-book, but he gradually was obliged to rearrange and modify the material until, four years ago, he gave up the use of Davidson's Grammar and substituted dictated notes of his own. For four years these notes have been used, tested, revised, corrected, simplified, until they have attained their present form. The chief motive in printing is to save the seminary students the labor of copying some fifty foolscap pages of hektographed material, but the hope is entertained that the Primer may prove useful to a larger circle. The book can be used without an instructor. The attempt has been made (with but partial success, necessarily) to anticipate every possible question a

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student would be likely to ask (and which students actually have asked) and to guard against all conceivable aberrations from the path marked out, which path will inevitably lead the patient learner in time (say about two months, at the rate of a lesson a day) to the goal proposed; to wit, a sufficient equipment for beginning the study of the original text of the Old Testament with the standard helps, lexical and grammatical.

It is hoped that ministers who have forgotten their Hebrew may find in this little work an inducement to start over again from the beginning; the difficulties of Hebrew are chiefly at the outset, and it is here that simplification and gradatim arrangement can be of most service. Perhaps Sunday-school teachers and other students of the Bible may be tempted to explore a field whose difficulties are not so insuperable as they are traditionally supposed to be.

C. P. F.

Union Theological Seminary,
New York City,
June, 1903.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

The favorable reception given to the Primer would indicate that there is a field of usefulness for a work of this kind, and is significant of a widening interest in the study of the Old Testament.

The changes made in this edition include the correction of the numerous typographical inaccuracies, the addition of a number of explanatory statements at places where the use of the book in the class room showed that they were needed, and the re-writing of the section on Méθey (Less. X), with a view to making that complicated subject clearer if possible.

C. P. F.

Union Theological Seminary,
June, 1905.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

In this edition the attempt has been made to remove all typographical errors.

Sundry minor changes have been introduced in the interest of greater clearness and simplicity.

C. P. F.

Union Theological Seminary,
June, 1909.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STUDY

As a rule progress should be made at the rate of one lesson a day. Lessons VII and VIII may conveniently be treated as one. In Lesson X the Table of Prose Accents is merely for reference, and need not be memorized. It is advantageous to commit to memory gradually, if it can be done without too much effort, the two hundred words of the Vocabulary, most of them words of frequent use. The Verbal Paradigms should be memorized until they can be easily repeated, especially pages 92 and 93, on which all the others are founded. The Oral Exercises from Lesson XV on are given without vowel points. The correct supplying of these is the best test of the student's mastery of the lesson. Those studying by themselves should copy these Oral Exercises from the book, inserting the required vowels. Occasional review of their work will enable them to detect errors unnoticed at first.

It is important that the habit be formed of pronouncing all the Hebrew audibly while engaged in study, so that facility may be acquired in pronunciation and reading. Exaggerated carefulness and distinctness at the outset will soon make the tongue limber in the utterance of the unaccustomed sounds.

After Lesson X it is advisable to procure a Hebrew Old Testament, and make a practice of reading aloud a little every day.

For classes conducted by a teacher the following routine is suggested as a basis: —

1. Collect the written exercises.

2. Written quiz, comprising not more than five or six questions, testing knowledge of the lesson for the day.

These questions may be written one by one by a student at the blackboard, thereby giving opportunity to the teacher to correct the exercises.

3. Collect the quiz papers.

4. Student at the board writes the answers to the quiz questions while the teacher corrects the quiz papers.

5. Return of quiz papers and written exercises corrected.

6. A certain proportion of the class are sent to the blackboard with slips of paper on which are questions to be answered.

7. Meanwhile the remainder of the class is drilled on the Oral Exercise in the Primer.

8. Correction of the blackboard work by the teacher or by those in the class who detect any errors.

9. Questions by students on any points not clear.

10. Assignment of lesson for next day.

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LESSON I

a. THE ALPHABET

Order	Form	Equivalent	Name	Pronunciation of Name *
1	א	ʾ	ʾâleφ	áh-leph
2	בּ ב	β b	Bêθ	bayth
3	גּ ג	γ g	Gîmel	† gée-mel
4	דּ ד	δ d	Dâleθ	dáh-leth
5	ה	h	Hê	hay
6	ו	w	Wāw	oo-ah-oo
7	ז	z	Záyin	zá-yin
8	ח	ḥ	Ḥêθ	hhayth
9	ט	ṭ	Ṭêθ	tayth
10	י	y	Yôδ	yōdh
11	כּ כ ך	χ k	Kaφ	kaph
12	ל	l	Lâmeδ	láh-medh
13	מ ם	m	Mêm	maym
14	נ ן	n	Nûn	noon
15	ס	s	Sâmeχ	sáh-mekh
16	ע	ʿ	ʿáyin	ghá-yin
17	פּ פ ף	φ p	Pê	pay
18	צ ץ	ṣ	Ṣâδê	ssah-dhay
19	ק	q	Qôφ	kōph
20	ר	r	Rêš	raysh
21	שׁ שׂ	ś š	Śîn Šîn	seen sheen
22	תּ ת	θ t	Tāw	tāh-oo

* This column guides only in the matter of pronunciation; the spelling of the names of the letters is found in the preceding column.

† *g* hard.

b. **REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET**

1. These letters are all consonants.

2. Five letters, Nos. 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, have final forms ך, ם,* ן, ף, ץ, which are used when this letter comes at the end of a word.

3. Six letters, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 11, 17, 22, when written without a dot inside, are aspirated in sound thus: בּ, גּ, דּ, כּ, פּ, תּ.
bh, gh, dh, kh, ph, th

The equivalents for transliteration are respectively *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *χ*, *φ*, *θ*, Greek letters with their modern Greek pronunciation (in order to avoid representing one Hebrew letter by two English letters).

β is sounded like *v*.

γ is difficult to distinguish from *g*.

δ is sounded like *th* in *thus*.

χ is sounded like *ch* in the German *ich*.

φ is sounded like *f*.

θ is sounded like *th* in *thin*.

4. No. 1, א (ʾ,** ʾáleφ) stands for a light emission of the breath like that which precedes the utterance of any vowel. It is represented by the sign for the smooth breathing in Greek, with a vertical line added beneath to make it level with the other letters and to show that it is a constituent part of the word.

5. No. 6, ו (w, Wāw) is pronounced like *w* in *water*.

6. No. 8, ח (ḥ, Ḥêθ) is a guttural *h* like *j* in Spanish or *ch* in the German *Sache*.

7. No. 16, ע (ʿ,** ʿáyin) stands for a strong guttural sound with various modifications difficult to reproduce. The Greek rough breathing is a sufficient approximation to it, written like No. 1 with a vertical line beneath as a support.

8. No. 18, צ (ṣ, Ṣāδê) is a hissing palatal *s*.

9. No. 19, ק (q, Qôφ) is a guttural *k*.

10. No. 9, ט (ṭ, Ṭêθ) is a palatal *t*.

11. No. 20, ר (r, Rêš) is pronounced with rolling of the tongue

12. No. 21, שׂ (ś, Śîn) is sounded like No. 15 *s*.

שׁ (š, Šîn) is pronounced *sh*.

---

* Contrast No. 15, ס.

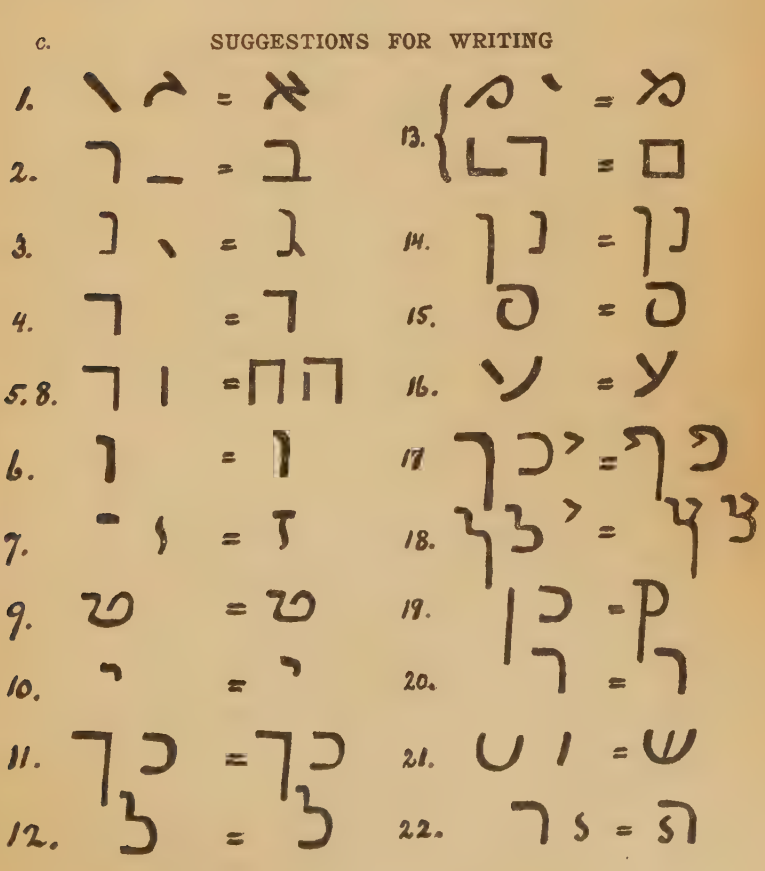
** In writing use one continuous stroke, ʾ, ʿ.

13. In pronouncing Hebrew words (as indicated in the last column), the continental sound of the vowels is to be used.

The mark ˆ or ¯ over a vowel indicates that it is long.

The mark ´ over a vowel indicates the accented syllable, when that syllable does not happen to be, as usual, the final one.

For facility in memorizing, the alphabet may be divided into five groups containing 4, 5, 5, 4, 4 letters respectively, as indicated in the table.



1. Two strokes at the most suffice to form any Hebrew letter, as shown on p. 3.

2. Notice that the top of the ל (No. 12) extends above the other letters, and the bottom of the ק (No. 19) extends below, thus: לא, קול.

3. Distinguish in writing between ע (No. 16) and צ (No. 18).

4. Note the difference between

ר and ד (Nos. 20 and 4),
ו and ן (Nos. 6 and 14, final form),
ך and ן (Nos. 11 and 14, final forms),
ם and ס (Nos. 13, final form, and 15).

Exercise

Learn the alphabet as a whole and in its five groups backward and forward.

Write the English equivalents of (*i.e.* transliterate) the following Hebrew words.

NOTE. — Hebrew is written from right to left, hence the word at the *right*-hand end of the first line below is the *first* word, etc.

In writing put the Hebrew words in a column one under the other and place the English equivalents alongside to the right,* forming two regular columns.

Write only on every other line.

← אב, אדם, בין, דבר, גם, ויקטל, זהב, תוך, קדש
צדק, פר, אף, עבד, נם, לב, נשא, ארץ.

Write the Hebrew equivalents of (*i.e.* transliterate) the following groups of letters.

NOTE. — Hebrew words must never be divided, as for instance, at the end of a line.

Write the English forms in a column one under the other, beginning with the *left*-hand word of course, and place the Hebrew equivalents alongside to the right with a space between, forming two regular columns.

Write only on every other line.

→ iḥ, drχ, khn, qδš, šm, nφš, irṣ, mzbḥ, bθ, iṣ,
śr, kφ, siṅ, rši, lββ, bγδ, lḥm, mwθ, mym.

NOTE. — Write final form when required.

* In all the exercises the given matter in the book, whether Hebrew or English, must be placed on the left, and the work required done on the right.

Oral Exercise

שׁכרך, הדברים, האלה, דבר, טפסר, במחוה, אל, תורה, אנכי, טפף, ציץ, מאד, ויאמר, אדני, גום, צבע, ובן, משק, ביתי.

LESSON II

THE VOWEL SIGNS

a. The Vowels are indicated by means of dots and dashes written below the consonants, with two exceptions (1 and 2 below).

1. A single dot written above the left-hand side of the consonant = long *o*, thus בֹ = bō.
2. A single dot in the bosom of ו = long *u*, thus רוּ = rû (roo).

   The wāw is now no longer a consonant, but merely part of the sign for the vowel.
3. A single dot below = short *i*, thus לִ = li (lĕē).
4. Two dots horizontally below = long *e*, thus מֵ = mē (may).
5. Two dots below vertically = a faint vowel sound, thus שְׁ = š·.

   This sound is like that of *e* in the first syllable of "believe"; it is represented in English transliteration by a dot above, to the right.
6. Three dots below slantingly = short *u*, thus הֻ = hu (hŏŏ).
7. Three dots below triangularly = short *e*, thus אֱ = ie (ăy), as *e* in "met."
8. Two dashes below forming a ֗ = long *a*, thus רָ = rā (rah); or = short *o*, thus רָ = ro.

NOTE. — Assume that ֗ in any given case = *ā* until certain that it = *o*. (Cf. Less. X, *o*.)

9. A horizontal dash below
= short *a*, thus כַ = ka (*a* as in "cat").
10. No. 9 with two dots vertically to the right
= shortest *a*, thus כֲ = y^a.
11. No. 7 with two dots vertically to the right
= shortest *e*, thus כֱ = y^e.
12. No. 8 with two dots vertically to the right
= shortest *o*, thus כֳ = y^o.

NOTE. — Nos. 10, 11, and 12 in English are written above the line. In pronunciation they are a trifle clearer than No. 5.

Summary

(ָ) = ō (long)	(ֻ) = · (extra short)	(ַ) = a (short)
(וּ) = û (long)	(ֶ) = e (short)	(ֲ) = ^{a} (extra-short)
(ִ) = i (short)	(ְ) = u (short)	(ֱ) = ^{e} (extra-short)
(ֵ) = ē (long)	(ָ) = ā (long) or o (short)	(ֳ) = ^{o} (extra-short)

b. NOTE. — Vowel No. 1 (ָ)

following ל, is written לָ.

preceding א, is written over the right-hand side of the א, if the א does not begin the next syllable, thus לֹא lōʾ, רֹאשׁ rōʾš, but otherwise בָּאֹם bō-ʾām.

preceding שׁ, coincides with the dot of the consonant, thus בֹּשׁ bōš.

following שׁ, is written regularly, thus שָׁם šōm.

preceding שׂ, is written over the right-hand side of the consonant, thus, פֹּשׂ pōś.

following שׂ, coincides with the dot of the שׂ, thus שׂוֹן śōn.

Written Exercise

I

Write in columns first the Hebrew words, then the English equivalents of consonants and vowels, separating syllables by hyphens.

A syllable must always begin with a consonant, and can contain but one vowel. Thus:

אֶרֶץ lé-reṣ.

אָב, אָדָם, אֶחָד, בֵּן, בֹּהֶן, בַּיִת, חָי
מֶלֶךְ, מְאֹד, חוּץ, נָאֶם, זָקֵן, תָּו, לֵ, בָּ

II

Write in columns first the English forms, then the Hebrew equivalents. Do not separate the Hebrew into syllables.

ʾᵃ-lē-hem, lōʾ, hā-lᵓá-reṣ, wᵊ-lōʾ, šé-*β*er, tā-mṓ-*θ*û, ʃim, dā-*β*ār.

Oral Exercise

שְׁמַע עֹבֵר לְבֹא לָרֶשֶׁת גְּדֹלֹת וָרָם אֲשֶׁר עֲנָק אַכְלָה מַחַר לָךְ אַל תֹּאמַר בַּהֲדֹף נֹתֵן עֹרֶף זְכֹר לְמִן מֵאֶרֶץ בְּחֹרֵב

LESSON III

a. **THE NAMES OF THE VOWEL SIGNS**

(◌ֹ) ō = Ḥṓlem (long)
(◌ֻ) û = Šṹreq (long)
(◌ִ) i = Ḥíreq (short)
(◌ֵ) ē = Sērê (long)
(◌ְ) ᵊ = Šᵊwā (extra-short)
(◌ֶ) e = Sᵊγôl (short)
(◌ָ) u = * Qibbûṣ (short)
(◌ָ) ā = Qámeṣ (long)
(◌ָ) o = Qámeṣ Ḥāṭûɸ (short)
(◌ַ) a = Páθaḥ (short)
(◌ֲ) ᵃ = Ḥāṭēɸ Páθaḥ (extra-short)
(◌ֱ) ᵉ = Ḥāṭēɸ Sᵊγôl (extra-short)
(◌ֳ) ᵒ = Ḥāṭēɸ Qámeṣ Ḥāṭûɸ (extra-short)

NOTE. — The *ḥ* in these names is always hard (ḥ), the *ṭ* likewise is always dotted (ṭ).

* *Q* pronounced like *k*.

b. There are three classes of vowels:

Long, Short, and Extra-short.

The long vowels are indicated in English by ¯ or ˆ placed above.

NOTE. — The distinction in the use of these will be indicated later (see Less. V).

The short vowels have no mark.

The extra-short vowels are written above the line ᵃ, ᵉ, ᵒ, ᵕ.

Written Exercise

Write the following words one under the other and to the right the spelling of each, writing in English the names of consonants and vowels, and finally the English transliteration or equivalent of the word. Thus:

אֶרֶץ, ʾāleɸ, s·γôl, rēš, s·γôl, ṣāδê = ʾé-reṣ

עָוֹן, מְאֹד, נַעַר, יֵשׁ, בַּיִן, אֱמֹר, חוּץ.

LESSON IV

SYLLABLES AND SILENT Š·WĀ

SYLLABLES

a. A syllable is a combination of one or two consonants and one vowel.

b. A syllable must always begin with a consonant.*

c. There are two kinds of syllables, open and closed.

An open syllable is one that ends with a vowel.

* ʾ at the beginning of words forms the only exception; cf. Less. XVII, *l*, *m*.

A closed syllable is one that ends with a consonant.

Thus גָּדַל gā-δal, the first syllable is open, the second closed.

d. The vowel of an open syllable may be long or extra-short*; it cannot be short unless the syllable is accented (exception Less. X, *j*).

e. The vowel of a closed syllable must be short unless the syllable is accented, when it may be long.

It can never be extra-short. Thus:

יָפֶה־מֵד yē-fā-mēδ	זֶרַע zé-raʃ
קָטְלוּ qā-ṭ-lû	דָּבָר dā-*β*ār

f. As a rule the final syllable is the accented one; this admits of the vowel being long though the syllable be closed.

Silent Š·wā

g. When a syllable not final is closed, two dots are placed vertically under the consonant that closes the syllable. This sign is called *Silent Š·wā.*

h. Silent Š·wā is not placed under the last consonant of a word (hence מִדְבָּר not מִדְבָּר) except in the case of final ך (to distinguish it from final ן, Nûn), thus: מֶלֶךְ "king."

i. Though identical in form with vocal Š·wā, the two must be carefully distinguished.

Vocal Š·wā indicates an extra-short vowel.

Silent Š·wā is merely a sign denoting the absence of a vowel, and hence the close of a syllable.

---

* The sound of the extra-short vowels is not by most grammarians considered to be sufficient to form an independent syllable. It will be found advantageous, however, for the purposes of this Primer, to depart from the common practice in this respect.

j. When two Š·wās are found in succession, the first is silent, the second vocal.

Written Exercise

I

Transliterate the following words, separating the syllables in English by hyphens. Apply carefully *d* and *e* above. An extra-short vowel is always in an open syllable. A short vowel unaccented is in a closed syllable. A long vowel unaccented is in an open syllable.

מְקֹרָב, תֶּחְדַּל, הַלָּהֵן, אָמַרְתְּ, יְשׁוּעָתְךָ.

NOTE. — Silent Š·wā is not specially represented in English.

II

Transliterate:

miz-mōr, šā-maṭ, mam-lā-χā, šā-má-yim, yiś-rā-ʾēl, nil-ḥam.

NOTE. — When the final syllable of a word is Kaφ and Qāmeṣ, the final form of Kaφ is used and the Qāmeṣ is written in its bosom, thus: ךָ, *χā*.

Oral Exercise

לְיַחְצָאֵל מִשְׁפַּחַת שְׁנַיִם תְּרוּמַת לְאֶלְעָזָר נְשָׂאֵךְ הֲלַכְתֶּם בְּאֶכֶם
וְיִרְאָתְךָ בְּאֵשׁ הָאָרֶץ דֶּרֶךְ יַצָּן הָעֹמֵד יָבֹא הָחֵל וְהִתְנַר פַּחְדְּךָ

LESSON V

THE QUIESCENTS AND MAPPÎQ

a. The four letters א, ה, ו, י may lose their consonantal force and be merged into vowels.

This can only take place when a suitable vowel precedes in the same syllable (hence never the beginning of a word).

The consonant is then said to quiesce in the vowel.

b. A quiescent no longer being a consonant cannot close a syllable, and therefore does not take silent Š·wā.

The absence with one of these four letters of succeeding vowel or of silent Š·wā is indication that it quiesces.

c. א may quiesce in any vowel in any position, even within a syllable, thus: מָצָא mā-ṣā(ʾ), זֹאת zō(ʾ)θ.

NOTE. — It always quiesces at the end of a word.

d. ה quiesces only at the end of a word and generally in (ָ) or (ֶ) or (ִ) and sometimes (ֹ), thus:

בְּהֵמָה b·-hē-mā(h), יִגְלֶה yiγ-le(h), שִׁילֹה šî-lō(h).

e. NOTE. — When ה at the end of a word does not quiesce, a dot called *Mappîq* ("sounder") is inserted in it to indicate that it remains a consonant, thus לָהּ lāh.

f. ו quiesces in Ḥólem.

The two together form the vowel *large* Ḥólem וֹ = ô, thus:

גָּדוֹל gā-δôl "great."

g. י quiesces in Ḥíreq, Ṣērê, and S·γôl.

With Ḥíreq it forms the vowel *large* Ḥíreq,
יִ = î, thus כְּלִי k·-lî.

With Ṣērê it forms the vowel *large* Ṣērê,
יֵ = ê, thus בֵּין bên.

With S·γôl it forms the vowel *large* S·γôl,
יֶ = ē, thus תִּגְלֶינָה tiγ-lḗ-nā(h).

h. The combination וּ at the end of a word is pronounced *āw* (ah-oo) and is transliterated ā(y)w, the ו quiesces by exception.

i. Šûreq, וּ, belongs to the class of large vowels, that is, those written with a consonant and a vowel sign.

It is transliterated therefore û (not ū).

j. The quiescents that do not form part of large vowels are to be inclosed in parentheses in transliterating, thus:

נִבֵּלָה n·-βē-lā(h), יֹאמַר yō(ʾ)-mar.

k. The marks ˆ and ˜ in English indicate large vowels.

l. א quiesces even in large vowels, thus:

הַמְצִיא him-ṣî (ʾ).

Written Exercise

Transliterate:

I

נוֹלְדוּ, לֹא, אַל, תֵּיטִיב, קְרוֹאָיו,
צְבָאוֹת, בָּאוּ, בָּרָא, גֵּיא, לוֹא, קָלִיא, אֶרְאֶה.

II

liq-ra(ʾ)θ, yiš-mā-îēl, mā(ʾ)-θá-yim, šā-îû́-nî,
ṣ·-βō-îîm, lô, b·-yā-mā(y)w, kā-sûy, ʾᵉ-δō-nāy, šā-lēw.

Oral Exercise

אֲדֹנָי הַשְׁלִיךְ שִׁמְעִי וְאֹת שֹׂאֲפִים אֲבִיוֹן לֵאמֹר מָתַי וְנַשְׁבִּירָה
וְנִפְתְּחָה לְהַקְטִין מֹאזְנֵי נִשְׁבַּע כְּאֹר שִׁירֵיכֶם וְשַׁמְּתִיהָ קְטַלְתָּהּ מַלְכָּהּ

LESSON VI

DĀGĒŠ FORTE AND LENE

a. A letter doubled in English is not written twice in Hebrew, but a dot is placed in it called *Dāγēš forte* ("strong D.").

Dāγēš forte may occur in any consonant except the four gutturals, cf. Less. IX.

One of the two letters indicated by Dāγēš forte closes the preceding syllable, the other begins the following one, thus:

קִטֵּל qiṭ-ṭēl.

b. Š·wā under a doubled letter is always vocal, thus:

מִלְּאוּ mil-l·-îû.

c. NOTE. — Dāγēš forte is often omitted (though implied) in certain consonants when simple vocal Š·wā follows, thus:

וַיְהִי for וַיִּהְיִ way-y·-hî.

(This practice is not to be followed in writing exercises.)

d. The dot placed in the six letters בּ, גּ, דּ, כּ, פּ, תּ (cf. Less. I) to indicate that they have the hard sound, *i.e.* are not aspirated, is called *Dāγēš lene* ("light D.").

Dāγēš lene can occur only in these six letters, and only when they are *not* preceded by a vowel.

e. To tell whether the dot in one of these six letters is meant for Dāγēš forte, or Dāγēš lene, *i.e.* whether the letter is doubled or not, notice whether the preceding consonant has a vowel under it; if it has, the Dāγēš is *forte* and the letter is doubled.

The same rule applies in distinguishing Šûreq from Wāw with Dāγēš forte, thus:

צִוָּה = ṣiw-wā(h).

f. When one of the six letters that may be aspirated takes Dāγēš forte, the aspiration is lost for the doubled letter; thus:

לִבּוֹ = lib-bô, not li*β*-*β*ô.

g. Dāγēš lene must be placed in the six letters with which it is used whenever no vowel sound immediately precedes.

Written Exercise

Transliterate:

I

מְבַקְּשִׁים, מְדָבָר, דִּבֵּר, מְקַטֵּל, יִתְּנוּ

II

bad-dām, lim-maδ-t, ham-má-yim, l·-*β*ad-dô, mib-b·-nê, hab-b·-liy-yā́-ial, ìat-tem, haz-ze(h), ṣuw-wô-*θ*ā(h).

Oral Exercise

NOTE. — Pronounce doubled letters distinctly, with a pause between.

וְאָוֶן, עֵינָיו, יִצְפְּנוּ, כְּאֲרִיֵה, בְּסֻכָּה, תַּבִּיט, גּוֹיִם, לִבָּם, הַמֶּלֶךְ, לְחַלּוֹת, הִצִּילוּ, הַטֹּבָה, בַּשַּׁקִּים, וַיִּתְּנוּ, הַפְּקִדִים, לְעַבְדְּךָ, אֲנַקְּבֶנָּךָ, נְמַלֵּיךָ, כִּתַּבְתֶּם, וַיִּכְתֹּב.

LESSON VII

GENERAL VIEW OF THE VOWELS

a. TABLE

Long			Short	Extra-Short
Unchangeable		Changeable		
Qā́meṣ	(ָ) â	Qā́meṣ (ָ) ā	Pá*θ*aḥ (ַ) a	Ḥāṭēφ Pá*θ*aḥ (ֲ) [a]
Large Ṣērê	(ֵי) ê	Ṣērê (ֵ) ē	S·γôl (ֶ) e	Ḥāṭēφ S·γôl (ֱ) [e]
			Ḥíreq (ִ) i	
Large S·γôl	(ֶי) ĕ			
Large Ḥíreq	(ִי) î			
Large Ḥṓlem	(וֹ) ô	Ḥṓlem (ֹ) ō	Qā́meṣ Ḥāṭûφ (ָ) o	Ḥāṭēφ Qā́meṣ Ḥāṭûφ (ֳ) [o]
			Qibbûṣ (ֻ) u	
Šū́req	(וּ) û			
				Simple Vocal Š·wā (ְ) ·

b. There are three kinds of Vowels: Long, Short, and Extra-Short.

c. The Long vowels are of two kinds:

(1) Those that cannot be shortened by inflection, *six* in number. They are all, with the exception of Qāmeṣ, written with a quiescent, that is, they are *large* vowels; they are distinguished in English by the circumflex sign ˆ or ˜, with five of them written ˆ, with one ˜.

NOTE. — Unchangeable Qāmeṣ is so rare that changeable Qāmeṣ is to be assumed in lack of knowledge to the contrary.

d. (2) Those that may be shortened when the word is inflected, *three* in number.

They are distinguished in Hebrew by not being written with quiescents, and in English by a dash above.

e. As a matter of fact unchangeably long vowels are often written without quiescents ("defective writing"), and, more rarely, changeably long vowels are written with quiescents. Confusion therefore arises in distinguishing changeable and unchangeable long vowels by the orthography alone; in such cases etymology must decide.

NOTE. — Large vowels written defectively should be transliterated thus: (ˆ) (˜).

f. Short vowels in closed syllables not final are unchangeable; in final syllables, though closed, they may be changeable.

g. Short vowels not in closed syllables and extra-short vowels are changeable; that is, short vowels may be lengthened or shortened as the result of inflection, and extra-short vowels may be lengthened.

h. The four extra-short vowels are called *vocal* Šᵊwās, as distinguished from silent Šᵊwā.

The first three are also called *composite* Šᵊwās or Ḥāṭēφs, and the fourth, simple Šᵊwā *vocal.*

Written Exercise

Transliterate:

I

קָנָה: מְלֵאתִיו: לַחְמֶךָ: וְיִזְכֹּר: מִבְשָׂרֶיךָ:

II

baṣ-ṣā-φôn, b·-χul-lām, w·-hig-gî-îû, hā-i^{e}-lō̂-hîm, tim-ṣā-ién-nû.

Reading Exercise

בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ: וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תֹהוּ וָבֹהוּ וְחֹשֶׁךְ עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם: וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי אוֹר וַיְהִי אוֹר: וַיַּרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאוֹר כִּי טוֹב:

LESSON VIII

LENGTHENING AND SHORTENING OF VOWELS

a. (ָ) Qāmeṣ (changeable) may be shortened to (ַ) Páθaḥ, (ֲ) Ḥāṭēφ Páθaḥ, or (ְ) Simple Š·wā.

(ֵ) Ṣērê may be shortened to (ִ) Ḥíreq, (ֶ) S·γôl, (ֱ) Ḥāṭēφ S·γôl, or (ְ) Simple Š·wā.

(ֹ) Ḥôlem may be shortened to (ֻ) Qibbûṣ, (ָ) Qāmeṣ Ḥāṭûφ, (ֳ) Ḥāṭēφ Qāmeṣ Ḥāṭûφ, or (ָ) Simple Ŝ·wā.

b. So, conversely, the extra-short and the short vowels may be lengthened, and the short vowels may be shortened:

(◌ֲ) may be lengthened to (◌ָ) and shortened to (◌ֲ) or (◌ֱ).
(◌ֱ) and (◌ֶ) may be lengthened to (◌ֵ) and shortened to (◌ֲ) or (◌ֱ).
(◌ֳ) and (◌ָ) may be lengthened to (◌ֹ) and shortened to (◌ֳ) or (◌ֱ).

c. In shortening Ṣērê give the preference to Ḥíreq rather than to S·γôl (save under gutturals, cf. Less. IX).

In shortening Ḥólem give the preference to Qámeṣ Ḥāṭûɸ rather than to Qibbûṣ.

d. Ḥíreq (◌ִ), when lengthened, does not become large Ḥíreq (◌ִי) î; it becomes Ṣērê (◌ֵ).

Qibbûṣ (◌ֻ), when lengthened, does not become Šúreq (◌ּוּ) û; it becomes (◌ֹ) Ḥólem.

e. When, as the result of inflection, *two vocal Š·wās* come together, if they are both *simple*, the first one is lengthened to Ḥíreq; if one is composite, the first is lengthened to the same short vowel that is in the composite Š·wā; in either case the second remains vocal. Thus:

לִדְבַר + לְ = לְדַבַּר li*-δ·-βar,
לַחֲמֹר + לְ = לַחֲמֹר la*-ḥ^{a}-mōr.

LESSON IX

THE GUTTURALS

The four letters א, ה, ח, ע are gutturals. Their peculiarities are of great importance.

1. These letters take vowels of the *a* class before and after in preference to the other vowels.

A final guttural must be preceded by a vowel of the *a* class.

Hence when a final guttural would be preceded by a long vowel other than Qámeṣ, a Páθaḥ is inserted between that vowel and the final guttural.

* For the short vowel in an open unaccented syllable, cf. Less. X, *i*, *r*.

This Páθaḥ is called *Páθaḥ Furtive* and is written under the final guttural, but pronounced before it. Thus:

רוּחַ rûaḥ, יַגְבִּיהַּ yaγ-bîah.

NOTE. — ה at the end of a word without Mappîq is of course a quiescent and not a guttural.

This Páθaḥ furtive is not a constituent part of the word, but only a help to pronunciation and disappears when any suffix is added, thus: רוּחַ + וֹ = רוּחוֹ rû-ḥô.

2. A guttural cannot be doubled, therefore cannot take Dāγēš forte. Hence if a guttural occurs as one of the letters of a word which the laws of inflection would require to be doubled and take Dāγēš forte, this is not done, but, instead, the preceding vowel is lengthened, thus: דָּבֵר but שֵׁאֵל not שְׁאֵל.

Dāγēš forte is said to be implied in a guttural to explain the occurrence of a short vowel in a preceding open unaccented syllable, thus: נִחַם ni[ḥ]-ḥam.

Rêš ר shares with gutturals the peculiarity that it cannot be doubled and take Dāγēš forte, hence: בָּרֵךְ not בָּרֵךְ.

3. Gutturals as a rule take *composite* Š·wā instead of *simple* Š·wā, whether vocal or silent. Thus:

קָטַל but נַעֲמֹד, מַלְכִּי but נַעֲרִי na-ʿᵃ-rî.

The composite Š·wā most usual with gutturals is (ֲ) but א in the pretone* generally takes (ֳ), thus: אֳמַר.

From the above peculiarities it follows that a guttural unless at the end of a word cannot (as a rule) close a syllable.

Written Exercise

Correct the following words wherever necessary by

1. Inserting Páθaḥ furtive.
2. Substituting composite for simple Š·wā (usually ְ when no other is indicated).
3. Removing Dāγeš forte and lengthening the preceding vowel.
4. Making the appropriate change when two vocal Š·wās come together (cf. Less. VIII, *e*).

* Cf. p. 20, *g*.

שָׁמַע : עֵבֶר : יִשְׁחָטוּ : שָׁלוּחַ : בָּרֵךְ : יְהָפֵץ : שָׂרִים : טַעֲמוּ :
לְחֶלְיִ : בְּרֵךְ : יַעֲמֹד : מַשְׁלִיחַ : מְשַׁלֵּחַ : נִשְׁלַח : גֹּאֵל :

LESSON X

THE ACCENTS, MÉΘΕΓ, MAQQĒΦ, AND RĀΦE(H)

I. The Accents

a. The syllable on which falls the stress of the voice, the tone syllable, is indicated in the Hebrew text by means of an accent.

This syllable is usually the last syllable; it may be less frequently the next to the last (the penult); very rarely the antepenult.

The accents are written some above and some below the word.

Some that must be placed at the very end of a word are called *postpositive*, thus: זַרְקָא; some that must come at the very beginning, *prepositive*, thus: יֵתִיב.

Accents are either *Disjunctive*, separating words in sense, or *Conjunctive*, connecting them.

b. TABLE OF THE PROSE ACCENTS

Disjunctive

1. (׀) Sillūq, only at the end of the verse with (׃) the verse divider.
2. (֑) Aθnāḥ, at the principal division of the verse.
3 *a*. (֒) S·γôltā, postpositive.
3 *b*. (֥) Šalšéleθ.
4 *a*. (֔) Zāqēφ Qāṭôn.
4 *b*. (֕) Zāqēφ Gāδôl.
5. (֝) Tiφḥā.
6. (֓) R·βîaʿ.
7. (֗) Zarqā, postpositive.
8 *a*. (֙) Pašṭā, postpositive.
8 *b*. (֜) Y·θîβ, prepositive.
9. (֟) T·βîr.
10 *a*. (֞) Géreš.
10 *b*. (֠) G·rāšáyim.
11 *a*. (֤) or (֛) Pāzēr.
11 *b*. (֡) Pāzēr Gāδôl.
12. (֚) T·lîšā G·δôlā, prepositive.

CONJUNCTIVE

1. (֣) Mûnāḥ.
2. (֑) M·huppāχ.
3 *a*. (֒) Mēr·χā.
3 *b*. (֓) Mēr·χā K·φûlā.
4. (֪) Dargā.
5. (֫) ʾazlā.
6. (֭) T·lîšā Q·ṭannā.
7. (֯) Galgal or Yéraḥ.
8. (֮) Māy·lā.

c. Postpositive accents may be repeated to indicate the tone syllable, thus:

אֲהַבְתָּ֥ ʾā-ḥáβ-tā.

d. The effect of several of the disjunctive accents especially at the end and at the middle of the verse is to lengthen the vowel of the tone syllable, or to shift the tone backward one syllable, lengthening the vowel in that syllable. The word is then said to be in *Pause*. Thus:

מַ֑יִם, in pause מֵ֑ים; שָׁכְנָ֑ה, in pause שָׁכְנָ֖ה.
קָטַ֣לְתָּ, in pause קָטַ֥לְתָּ qā-ṭal-tā.

II. MÉθEγ

e. Méθeγ is a vertical line written to the left of a vowel.

When the vowel is Šûreq or Ḥólem, Méθeγ is written under the preceding consonant, thus:

הָֽאָדָם hā-ʾā-δām, יְשֻׁפְּךָ y·-šû-φ·-χā.

f. Méθeγ marks the secondary tone of a word. (It also has other uses not here considered.)

g. Méθeγ is used with the *first open* syllable,* counting from (*i.e.* not including) the pretonic syllable. (The pretonic syllable is the one before the accented syllable.)

This open syllable with Méθeγ may have a long or a short vowel (cf. Less. IV, *d*, Méθeγ serving as a secondary accent) but not an extra-short one.

The presence of Méθeγ therefore shows that the syllable is open. Thus:

* That by rule admits of it. For exceptions cf. *j*, below.

יַעֲמֹד ya-ʿᵉ-mōδ, קָטְלָה qā-ṭ·-lā(h),

אָנֹכִי ʾā-nô-χî, הָאַרְבָּעִים hā-ʾar-bā-ʿîm.

h. Méθeγ may be repeated if the word is long enough by treating the syllable with Méθeγ as the accented syllable, and starting from it to apply the rule again, thus:

וּמֵהַתְּיכוֹנוֹת û-mē-hat-tî-χô-nôθ.

i. The rule for using Méθeγ applies uniformly to long vowels.

j. It applies also to short vowels (*i.e.* short vowels will have Méθeγ) unless the vowel is followed by a simple vocal Š·wā, thus:

יֶחֱזַק yᵉ-ḥᵉ-zaq, יַעַמְדוּ ya-ʿa-m·-δû,

but מַלְכֵי (not מַלְכֵי) ma-l·-χê, לִבְבִי (not לִבְבִי) li-β·-βê.

k. 1. A syllable with a short vowel is known to be open when the short vowel has arisen by the coming together of two vocal Š·wās (see Less. VIII, *e*, and below Inflection of Nouns, Less. XXI).

2. That this is the case is often apparent from the fact that the Š·wā following is shown to be vocal by the absence of Dāγeš lene in the succeeding consonant (see Less. VI, *g*). Thus:

מַלְכֵי, לִבְבִי.

l. In the absence of knowledge, or of evidence in the form of the word itself, a doubtful syllable should be assumed to be closed.

Hence חָכְמָה = ḥo-χ-mā(h). If the first ָ were ā, Méθeγ would be required (see *i*, above).

m. Méθeγ helps in a measure to differentiate ָ = ā from ָ = *o*. Thus:

חָכְמָה = hā-χ·-mā(h) in accordance with *i* and *j* above.

חָכְמָה = ho-χ-mā(h) in accordance with *l* above.

n. Hence ָ usually = *ā*, unless it is followed by an *o* vowel, *i.e.* ָה or ָו = *o*, thus:

פָּרָשִׁים = pā-rā-šîm, but יָעֳמַד = yo-î°-maδ, פָּעָלְכֶם = po-îo-l·-χem.

(For the second *o* see *k*, 2 above.)

o. ָ followed by ְ is *o*, it cannot be *ā* (see *i* above). Whether the syllable is open or closed depends on *k*. Thus:

קָדְשֵׁי = qo-δ·-šê, but קָדְשִׁי = qoδ-šî.

Only knowledge of inflection can determine that *k*, 1, applies to the former and not to the latter, and thus withdraw it from the application of *l*.

p. ָ in a final accented syllable whether open or closed, in an open accented syllable not final, and in an open pretone is always *ā*.

q. In accordance with *l* יִרְאוּ = yir-îû, "they will see," but in accordance with *i* and *j*,

יִרְאוּ = yî-r·-îû, "they will be afraid,"

defective writing (see Less. VII, *e*) for יִירְאוּ.

r. Méθeγ is always used with the vowel preceding a composite Š·wā.

s. Méθeγ must not be used in closed syllables.

NOTE. — Decide first in any given case whether ָ = *ā* or = *o*; if the latter, whether the syllable is open or closed.

III. MAQQÉΦ

t. Maqqēϕ is a hyphen connecting two or more words which as a consequence lose their accents save the last, thus: עַל־בֵּיתוֹ.

Changeably long vowels in closed syllables must be shortened when they thus lose their accent, thus:

כָּל הָעָם but כָּל־הָעָם (kol).

The rule for Méθeγ applies as though the combination were one word, thus:

כִּי־עַל־כֵּן.

IV. RĀ֫PE(H)

a. Rāp̄e(h) is a horizontal stroke placed over a letter to call attention to the fact that Dāγēš forte, or lene, or Mappîq is absent. Thus:

מַלְכָּה, יִקְחוּ yi[q]-q·-ḥû.

Written Exercise

I

Insert Méθeγ where required:

אָנֹכִי: הַמֹּלֵךְ: הֶחָכָם: הַמִּדְבָּר: קְטַלִּים: מָרְדְּכַי:
גְּחֹנְךָ: הָאָרֶץ: נִדְבַת: דִּבְרֵי:

II

Transliterate:

אֶבְלָה, אָכְלָה, קָטְלִי, קֻטְלוּ, עָבְדָה, אֲכָלְכֶם, נַתָּרָץ.

Oral Exercise

אֲנִי: כְּתָב־לִי: שֶׁמֶה: שְׁמֹרֵנִי: גָּפְרִית: אֹהֶל: כָּל־אָדָם:
יַעֲרָם: אֶרְכּוֹ: יְחָנֵּנִי: מַלְכֵי: יְשׁוּפְךָ: שֶׁמְרָה: אֶהֱלִי: מְתֻנַּיִם:
נַיָּשָׂב: קָדְשֶׁךָ: בְּהַבְרָאָם: יָרְבְּעָם: שִׁמְרוֹן: קָרְבָּן: תּוֹלְדוֹת:
יִרְאוּ: מַלְכִי: יְכִנָּהוּ: *גִּבְרְתִי: וַאֲבָרְכָה:

LESSON XI

THE ARTICLE

a. There is no indefinite article in Hebrew.

b. The definite article consists of the particle הַ prefixed to a

* וֹ defectively written is represented by ו·

word together with the insertion of Dāγēš forte in the first consonant of the word, thus:

מֶלֶךְ "king," הַמֶּלֶךְ "the king."

Hence the article properly consists of three parts, (ה), (-), and (·).

c. If the first letter of the word has Dāγēš lene, when the article is prefixed Dāγēš forte takes the place of Dāγēš lene, thus:

הַכֹּהֵן = הַ + כֹהֵן hak-kō-hēn.

d. If the word begins with a guttural or ר, the Páθaḥ of the article is lengthened to Qāmeṣ to compensate for the omission of Dāγēš forte, for the open syllable must have a long vowel, thus:

אָב "father," הָאָב "the father."

e. Exceptions. — Before a word beginning with הָ, עָ *not accented*, חָ whether accented or not, and חָ, the article is written with S·γôl, thus:

הֶעָפָר "the dust," but הָעָם "the people."

f. Note. — This S·γôl which takes the place of Qāmeṣ is considered long, and is to be transliterated ę.

g. Before ח or ה with some other vowel than Qāmeṣ, the article is written הַ, thus:

הַחֹשֶׁךְ ha[ḥ]-ḥō-šeχ "the darkness."

Note. — The guttural, in such cases, is said to be implicitly or virtually doubled; the first syllable is not, properly speaking, open, yet is treated as such, and can take Méθeγ; thus:

הַהֵיכָל "the palace."

Summary I

h. The article is written:

·הַ before all letters but gutturals and ר;

הָ before א, הָ, ע, עָ, ר;

הֶ before הָ, חָ, חָ, חָ, עָ;

הַ before ה, ח.

Summary II

Before א the article is written הָ.

Before { ע, עָ } the article is written הָ.

Before עָ the article is written הַ.

Before { ה the article is written הַ. ; הָ the article is written הָ. ; הָ the article is written הָ. }

Before { חָ, חָ, חָ } the article is written הָ.

Before ח the article is written הַ.

NOTICE. — Words beginning with ח never have the article pointed with Qāmeṣ.

i. RULE 1. — An adjective qualifying is placed after the noun it qualifies.

RULE 2. — If the word qualified has the article, all its qualifiers must have the article; thus: "The good man" הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב (literally "The man the good").

RULE 3. — The copula (*is, are*, etc.) will not be expressed in translating from English to Hebrew.

RULE 4. — The predicate precedes the subject (unless the latter is a pronoun or is emphatic).

RULE 5. — An adjective when predicate does not take the article.

j. The conjunction *and* is expressed by וְ prefixed,* thus:

"The man and the woman" הָאִישׁ וְהָאִשָּׁה.

Written Exercise

I

Complete the writing of the following words by supplying the vowel that belongs to the article, also Dāγēš forte and Méθeγ, where required.

* See further Less. XVII, *l*, *m*.

הַצָּרִי, הָעֶרֶב, הָעֲבָדִים, הַיֶּלֶד, הָאָרֶץ, הַחָכָם,
הָאֶחָד, הָהָר, הַזָּקֵן, הַחֹדֶשׁ, הַהִיא, הָהָרִים.

II

Translate: The morning [41]. The man [14]. The dust [169]. The light [7] (is) good [88]. A great [47] day [91]. The word [53]. The hand [89]. The day (is) good. The good day. A good day. The man and the day.

NOTE. — The numbers refer to the vocabulary at the back of the Primer where the corresponding Hebrew words may be found.

The Hebrew equivalent of the words in the English Exercise should be memorized from now on.

LESSON XII

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

		Singular		*Plural*	
a.	1*st pers. com. gender,*	אָנֹכִי *or* אֲנִי	I	אֲנַחְנוּ (ʾᵃ-náḥ-nû)	we
	2*d pers. masc.*	אַתָּה	thou	אַתֶּם	ye
	2*d pers. fem.*	אַתְּ (ʾatt)	thou	אַתֶּן	ye
	3*d pers. masc.*	הוּא	he	הֵם *or* הֵמָּה	they
	3*d pers. fem.*	הִיא	she	הֵן *or* הֵנָּה	they

b. RULE 6. — Five words, אֶרֶץ "land," "earth" (fem.), פַּר "bull" (masc.), חַג "feast" (masc.), עַם "people" (masc.), הַר "mountain" (masc.), when the article is prefixed, lengthen the first vowel to Qāmeṣ; thus:

הָעָם, הָאָרֶץ.

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

The mountain [64] (is) very [123] great [47]. The man [14] (is) wise [81]. The good [88] and [65] the wise people [167].

II

הָעֶרֶב הַטּוֹב: הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ: טוֹב הָאִישׁ: הָעָם אַתֶּם:
אַתְּ הָאִשָּׁה: חָכָם מְאֹד הָאִישׁ:

Oral Exercise

הַבֹּקֶר: הָאִישׁ: הֶעָפָר: הָאוֹר: הַיּוֹם הַגָּדוֹל: הַיָּד וְהַדָּבָר:
טוֹב הַדָּבָר: הַמֶּלֶךְ הַטּוֹב וְהָאִשָּׁה: הָאִשָּׁה וְהֶעָפָר: גָּדוֹל מְאֹד
הָהָר: הָעָם הַטּוֹב וְהֶחָכָם: הוּא וְאָנֹכִי: אַתֶּם הָעָם: הָאִישׁ אַתָּה:
הַפֶּר הַגָּדוֹל: טוֹב הָאָרֶץ:

LESSON XIII

DEMONSTRATIVE AND OTHER PRONOUNS

a. The Demonstratives:

	Singular		*Plural*	
Masc.	זֶה this		אֵלֶּה	these
Fem.	זֹאת this		אֵלֶּה	these
Masc.	הוּא that		הֵם *or* הַמָּה	those
Fem.	הִיא that		הֵן *or* הַנָּה	those

Note. — With the article by exception הָהֵם, הָהֶמָּה (and so the feminines), not הַ.

b. The Relative: אֲשֶׁר "who," "which," indeclinable.

c. The Interrogative: מִי "who?" indeclinable, referring to persons. מַה־ "what," prefixed with Maqqēɸ, indeclinable, referring to things.

It is pointed, like the article, with Páθaḥ and Dāγēš forte in the first consonant of the following word, unless the word begins with a guttural, in which case מַה־ is pointed as the article would be before a guttural (cf. Less. XI).

d. Rule 7. — The interrogatives come first in the sentence, as in English. The demonstratives, when predicates, come first, as in English.

e. Rule 8. — The demonstratives, when used as qualifiers, make the noun definite, take the article also themselves, and are placed after any other qualifier, thus:

"This good man" הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב הַזֶּה.

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

Who (are) these? That day[91]. I (am) the great[47] king[131] who[27] (is) upon[164] the land[25]. This good[88] head[191]. This (is) the good boy[95].

II

הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה: זֶה הָרֹאשׁ הַטּוֹב: הַחָרֵב הַהִוא: מָה־אַתָּה:

LESSON XIV

THE INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS AND THE INTERROGATIVE PARTICLE

a. Three of the inseparable prepositions are:

בְּ "in," כְּ "as," לְ "to" or "for."

They are prefixed to the words they govern.

Note. — In prefixing apply Less. VIII, *e.*

b. These prepositions before the accented syllable frequently lengthen their Š·wā to Qāmeṣ (called pretonic Qāmeṣ). Thus:

לְלֶדֶת = לְ + לֶדֶת.

(Do not use pretonic Qāmeṣ in the Exercises.)

c. When the word to which the preposition is prefixed has the article, the consonant of the preposition is substituted for the ה of the article; thus:

הַמֶּלֶךְ "the king," לַמֶּלֶךְ "for the king."

d. Another inseparable preposition is מִן "from."

It is prefixed as follows:

(1) It may be connected by Maqqēɸ, thus:

מִן־הַחָרֶב "from the sword."

(2) It may be attached to the word by assimilating the נ to the first consonant of the word.

If the initial consonant be a guttural and therefore cannot be doubled as the result of the assimilation, the Ḥíreq under the מ is lengthened to Ṣērê, thus:

מִן + הָאִישׁ = מֵהָאִישׁ "from the man."

If the initial consonant be not a guttural, it takes Dāγēš forte and the Ḥíreq remains, thus:

מִן + יוֹם = מִיּוֹם "from a day."

(Compare in-remediable = irremediable.)

e. Rule 9. — The object of a verb when definite usually has the particle אֵת (or אֶת־) before it. This does not affect the translation.

(Use this particle regularly in the exercises whenever permissible.)

f. Rule 10. — The verb usually comes first, then the subject, then the object.

Note. — The root of the verb is not its infinitive as in English, but its third person, singular, masculine, past. Hence the verb "to see" is רָאָה, literally "he saw."

g. Rule 11. — The subject of a verb when a personal pronoun is not expressed unless emphatic.

h. Rule 12. — The negative לֹא "not," when used, precedes the verb, thus:

לֹא רָאָה "he saw not."

i. The Interrogative Particle

To express questions a particle is used called Hê Interrogative. It is prefixed to the first word of the interrogative clause.

Before non-gutturals (including ר), the ה is pointed with Ḥāṭēφ Páθaḥ, thus: הַשָּׁמַר.

Before a vocal Šᵊwā, simple or composite, and gutturals, ה is pointed with Páθaḥ, thus:

הֲאֵלֵךְ, הַמְעַט ha-mᵊ-ʿaṭ.

Before gutturals pointed with Qāmeṣ or Ḥāṭeφ Qāmeṣ Ḥāṭûφ, ה is pointed with sᵊγôl, הֲאָנֹכִי "(Is) it I?"

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

To the slave[160]. In the water[128]. As gold[68]. (He) took[122] the head[191] from the dust[169]. (He) heard[210] not[114] the name[208].

II

רָאָה הָעֶבֶד אֶת־הַזָּהָב: בַּבֹּקֶר: בַּמַּיִם הָאֵלֶּה: לָקַח הַיֶּלֶד
מֵהַזָּהָב אֲשֶׁר רָאָה בָּאָרֶץ: נָתַן הַמֶּלֶךְ אֶת־הָעֶבֶד אֶל־יֶלֶד:

Oral Exercise

לַמַּיִם: לְיֶלֶד: כְּיֶלֶד: לְעֶבֶד: מִמֶּלֶךְ: מֵהַמֶּלֶךְ:
לְאִישׁ: לְ+אֹכֶל: לְ+חֲמוֹר: לְ+הָאוֹר: לְ+הַחֹשֶׁךְ: בְּ+הָעָם:
בְּ+רָקִיעַ: לְ+מְשׁוֹל: כְּ+דְמוּתֵנוּ: לְ+עֵבֶר: בְּ+חָרִי: לְ+חָלִי:
מֵהָאָרֶץ: בְּ+הַסּוּף: מֵאִישׁ: מִן־הָאָרֶץ: מִיֶּלֶד: הֲאָנֹכִי: הַלְקֹטֵל
אֲנִי:

LESSON XV

a. **THE VERB: THE PERFECT**

NOTE. — The verbal forms in their order are to be memorized.

	Singular		*Plural*
3*d p. m.*	קָטַל he killed	3*d p. c.*	קָטְלוּ they killed
3*d p. f.*	קָטְלָה she killed		
2*d p. m.*	קָטַלְתָּ thou killedst	2*d p. m.*	קְטַלְתֶּם ye killed
2*d p. f.*	קָטַלְתְּ*thou killedst	2*d p. f.*	קְטַלְתֶּן ye killed
1*st p. c.*	קָטַלְתִּי I killed	1*st p. c.*	קָטַלְנוּ we killed

b. These different persons and numbers are formed from the root by means of affixes that are fragments of personal pronouns.

Singular		*Plural*	
3 *p. m.*	——	3 *p. c.*	וּ——
3 *p. f.*	ה֫——		
2 *p. m.*	תָ——		תֶם——
2 *p. f.*	תְ——		תֶן——
1 *p. c.*	תִי——		נוּ——

All these affixes begin with a consonant save ה֫ and וּ.

c. Before affixes beginning with a vowel (vocalic affixes) the preceding (second) vowel of the root is reduced to Šᵊwā.

This may be called the *Verbal Law*. Note the Méθeγ in the antepretone.

d. The vocalic affixes, and the consonantal affixes תֶם and תֶן, take the accent.

e. The first radical (that is, letter, consonant) of the root has Qāmeṣ throughout, save in the two forms with the accented consonantal affixes.

Written Exercise

I

Translate:

Ye (fem.) weaned[49]. We remembered[69]. Thou (masc.) wentest[100] down. They went down. I fell[150]. She sat[102]. The man[14] fell in the water[128].

* The final Šᵊwā in the 2d pers. fem. sing. is vocal (Less. IV, *k*) and the word has three syllables with the accent on the penult. But in conformity with prevalent usage hereafter the accent will be omitted, as though the word had but two syllables.

II

יָשַׁב הַמֶּלֶךְ בֶּעָפָר: יָשַׁבְתִּ: נְפַלְתֶּם:
כָּרַתְנוּ: זָכְרָה: יָלְדָה הָאִשָּׁה יָלַד:

Oral Exercise

קָטַל "to kill," מָשַׁל "to rule," גָּנַב "to steal."

קָטַלְתָּ: גָּנַבְתִּי: מְשַׁלְתֶּם: קָטְלוּ: קָטְלָה: מָשַׁלְתְּ: משלתן:
גָּנְבָה: משלתְ: משלה: גָּנְבוּ: קטלתי: משלו: גנבו: גנבו:
משל: גנבתי: קטלתם: גנבתן: גנבה: קטלתְ: גנבתָ: משלנו:

LESSON XVI

a. **THE VERB: THE IMPERFECT**

	Singular		*Plural*	
3 *p. m.*	יִקְטֹל (yiq*-ṭōl)	he will kill	יִקְטְלוּ	they will kill
3 *p. f.*	תִּקְטֹל	she will kill	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	they will kill
2 *p. m.*	תִּקְטֹל	thou wilt kill	תִּקְטְלוּ	ye will kill
2 *p. f.*	תִּקְטְלִי	thou wilt kill	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	ye will kill
1 *p. c.*	אֶקְטֹל	I will kill	נִקְטֹל	we will kill

b. These different persons and numbers of the Imperfect are formed from the root by means of prefixes and affixes, fragments of the personal pronouns.

	Singular	*Plural*
3 *p. m.*	יְ——	יְ—וּ
3 *p. f.*	תְּ——	תְּ——נָה
2 *p. m.*	תְּ——	תְּ—וּ
2 *p. f.*	תְּ——ִי	תְּ——נָה
1 *p. c.*	אְ——	נְ——

* The first syllable throughout the Imperfect is closed.

c. In the singular only one form has an affix. In the plural only one form is without an affix.

d. The ending וּ indicates a plural masculine.

e. Notice the *Verbal Law* (Less. XV, *c*) in forms with vocalic affixes.

f. Only two forms are not accented on the final syllable, those ending in נָה.

g. The forms called *Perfect* (Less. XV) describe actions or states conceived as completed; the forms called *Imperfect* describe actions or states conceived as in process, incomplete. These Tenses (?) therefore have no direct reference to time as past, present, or future; but, for practical purposes, the perfect may be rendered by the English past, and the imperfect by the English future (or present).

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

He will write [112]. We will write. She will steal [80]. They (f.) will steal. Thou (m.) wilt reign [130].

II

תִּכְתְּבוּ: תִּגְנֹבְנָה: אֶמְלֹךְ: יִמְכְּרוּ: תִּלְכֹּד: יִזְכֹּר: נִכְרֹת:

NOTE. — Dāγēš lene, in the first letter of נָגַב, כָּתַב, etc., of course is removed when, after a prefix, the letter no longer begins, but closes, a syllable. The letter that begins the second syllable of the imperfect takes Dāγēš lene when admissible because the first syllable is closed.

Oral Exercise

יִקְטֹל: תִּקְטְלִי: אֶקְטֹל: נִמְשֹׁל: נקטל: יִקְטְלוּ: כתבו: ימשלו: יגנב: תִּכְתֹּבְנָה: תכתב: אכתב: ימשלו: נכתב: תגנבו: תמשלנה: תכתבי: כָּתְבָה: כתבתם:

LESSON XVII

THE JUSSIVE, WĀW CONSECUTIVE, ETC.

a. The 3d and 2d persons of the Imperfect may express not only incomplete action historically, but also a desired action, a command, or a wish.

The form with this jussive or desiderative meaning does not differ from the ordinary Imperfect.

(This statement will need to be completed later on.)

Thus:

יִקְטֹל = "he will kill" or "let him kill."

b. The negative that is used with the Jussive and the Cohortatives is always אַל־, not לֹא. Thus:

לֹא יִקְטֹל "he will not kill," אַל־יִקְטֹל "let him not kill."

c. The ending ה֫, added to the 1st person singular or plural of the Imperfect forms the *Cohortative.* It expresses desire or intention. Thus:

אֶקְטְלָה "I must kill," "let me kill."

(Notice the Verbal Law, Less. XV, *c.*)

d. The conjunction וְ prefixed to the *Perfect* gives to the form the force of the Imperfect, and throws the accent forward on the last syllable (except in the case of the 1st person plural). Thus:

וְקָטַלְתָּ "and thou wilt kill," not "and thou hast killed."

This וְ is called *Wāw Consecutive of the Perfect.*

e. The conjunction וְ pointed like the article ·לְ, when prefixed to the Imperfect (to the Jussive form when that differs from the ordinary Imperfect [see Less. XXXI, *b*, 3]), gives to the form the force of the Perfect. The accent is drawn back on the penult if the penult is an open syllable. Thus:

וַיִּקְטֹל "and he killed," not "and he will kill," וַיֹּאמֶר "and he said."

Before a guttural ·וַ = וָ; thus:

וָאֶקְטֹל "and I killed."

This ·וַ is called *Wāw Consecutive of the Imperfect.*

f. These uses of the conjunction are peculiar to the Hebrew, and form one of the most important features of its Syntax.

g. ·וַ is never used with the Perfect.

h. The conjunction וְ prefixed to the Jussive or Cohortative, especially if a Jussive or Imperative precedes, expresses purpose or design. It is called *Wāw Subordinate.* Thus:

וְאֶקְטְלָה "that I may kill."

i. The conjunction וְ prefixed to the ordinary Imperfect does not affect the force of the verb; it is merely Wāw connective or conjunctive.

j. The conjunction וְ "and" is also used before other parts of speech, as has been seen.

k. It is sometimes pointed with Qāmeṣ when in the syllable before the accented one; thus:

וָרָע "and evil."

(Cf. Less. XIV, *b.*)

l. Before the labials (פ, מ, ב) and before simple Š·wā vocal, it becomes וּ (Šūreq). This is true of Wāw Consecutive of the Perfect also. Thus:

וּמֶלֶךְ "and a king," וּלְכֹל "and to all," וּמָכַר "and he will sell."

m. Note. — This is the only exception to the rule that a syllable cannot begin with a vowel.

n. This Šūreq does not follow the rule for Méθeγ (Less. X, *g*), hence וּבָנִים not וּבְנִים, unless a *composite* Š·wā follow.

Summary

Perf.	+ וְ	= Wāw Consec.	= "and he will . . ."
Imperf.	+ ·וַ	= Wāw Consec.	= "and he did . . ."
Imperf.	+ וְ	= Wāw Connect.	= "and he will . . ."
Juss. / Cohort.	+ וְ	= Wāw Subord.	= "that he (I) may . . ."

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

וַתִּקְטֹלְנָה: וְאֶזְכְּרָה: וּמָכַרְנוּ: וְלָקַחְתָּ: וַיִּזְכֹּר: אֶשְׁפְּטָה:

II

And he judged [215]. Let him judge. That I may watch [212]. And he will burn [201]. Let him not burn. Do not thou (m.) watch. And thou wilt cut [111].

Oral Exercise

וַיִּקְטֹל: וָאֶמְשֹׁל: וְכָתַב: וַנִּקְטֹל: וְאֶקְטְלָה: וַתִּמְשֹׁל: וּמָשַׁלְתָּ: וְקָטַלְנוּ: וְקָטְלָה: וַנִּמְשֹׁל: וַיִּקְטֹל: אַל־יִמְשֹׁל: לֹא תִכְתֹּב: וַתִּקְטֹלְנָה: וּכתבתם: וַיִּכְתְּבוּ: וְאמשלה: ומשלתם: ומשלנו: וּכְתַבְתָּ:

LESSON XVIII

THE VERB: THE IMPERATIVE, THE INFINITIVE, AND THE PARTICIPLES

a. THE IMPERATIVE

	Singular		*Plural*	
2 *p. m.*	קְטֹל	kill thou	קִטְלוּ (qi-ṭ·lû)	kill ye
2 *p. f.*	קִטְלִי (qi-ṭ·lî)	kill thou	קְטֹלְנָה	kill ye

b. These forms are obtained from the corresponding forms of the Imperfect by removing the prefixes.

תִּקְטְלִי = קִטְלִי, תִּקְטֹל = קְטֹל.

c. There is no Méθeγ in the open syllable preceding vocal Šᵊwā pretonic according to Less. X,*j*.

d. The Imperative cannot be used with a negative; the Jussive is used instead. Thus:

"Do not (thou) kill" = אַל־תִּקְטֹל, not לֹא קְטֹל or אַל־קְטֹל.

e. Additional emphasis is given to the masculine singular by adding the ending הָ, thus:

קְטֹל + הָ = קְטֹלָה (verbal law) = קְטֹלָה qo-ṭ·lā(h) "O kill thou!"

(*o* because of influence of vowel of second syllable.)

f. THE INFINITIVES

Infinitive Construct	*Infinitive Absolute*
קְטֹל q·-ṭōl "to kill"	קָטוֹל or קָטֹל qā-ṭôl "to kill"

g. The Infinitive Construct may have prefixes and suffixes. The Infinitive Absolute does not.

h. The Infinitive Construct is generally used with the preposition לְ "to." Thus:

לְ + קְטֹל = לִקְטֹל liq-ṭōl.

i. NOTE. — In such cases by exception to Less. VIII, *e*, the second Š·wā becomes silent.

THE PARTICIPLES

Active	*Passive*
קֹטֵל q'ô'-ṭēl "killing"	קָטוּל "killed"

These are inflected as nouns.

NOTE. — The entire verb קָטַל will be found on p. 40, 1st col.

Written Exercise

I

Transliterate and translate:

שִׁמְרוּ: שָׁמְרוּ: שִׁמֹּר: שִׁמְרִי: לִשְׁמֹר: כָּרוֹת: גִּנְבָה:
אַל־תִּלְכִּד: כְּתוֹב: לִמְכֹּר:

II

Translate:

Steal [50] (thou, *m.*). Do not (thou, *m.*) steal. O keep [212] (thou, *m.*). (He) will not steal. Writing [112] (partic.). Stolen. Judge [215] (ye, *f.*). To bury [181] (inf. cons. with לְ). Watch [212] (thou, *f.*).

For the Oral Exercise see at end of Less. XIX.

LESSON XIX

STATIVE OR INTRANSITIVE VERBS

a. Stative verbs are so called because they usually describe the state or condition of the subject. They are also called intransitive, which means that they do not take objects.

b. While the root of the active (or transitive) verb has Páθaḥ in the second syllable, stative verbs usually have Ṣērê or Ḥôlem, thus: כָּבֵד "to be heavy," קָטֹן "to be little."

(These are the type verbs for Intransitives; their forms are to be committed to memory.)

NOTE. — There are more verbs in Ṣērê than in Ḥôlem.

c. PECULIARITIES OF STATIVE VERBS

Perfect. — Verbs in Ṣērê: The Ṣērê appears only in the third person, masculine, singular, the other forms are pointed like קָטַל.

Verbs in Ḥôlem: The Ḥôlem is retained before consonantal affixes save those that are accented, when it becomes Qámeṣ Ḥāṭûφ. Thus:

קָטֹנְתָּ, קְטָנְתֶּם q·ṭon-tem.

d. NOTE. — The Perfect of Intransitive verbs may be rendered by the English present, but the past will be employed as usual in the exercises to avoid ambiguity.

e. Imperfect. — Verbs in Ṣērê and Ḥôlem both take Páθaḥ in the second syllable instead of Ḥôlem, thus:

יִכְבַּד, יִקְטַן.

Imperative. — Follows the Imperfect, taking Páθaḥ.

f. Infinitive Construct. — Follows the Imperfect (or more usually takes Ḥôlem like the active verb), thus:

כְּבַד, קְטַן.

g. The Participle. — There is but one and it is like the root, כָּבֵד, קָטֹן.

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

And he was holy [182]. And he will be holy. Ye (m.) were little [185]. We were able [93]. I am old [73]. Let them (f.) draw near [189]. Let them (m.) not draw near. And the woman [26] wrote [112] in the great [47] book [158]. And the king [131] will descend [100] to the water [128].

NOTE. — The verb comes first with Wāw Consecutive, then the subject.

II

קִבְּרוּ׃ וְקִבַּרְתִּי׃ וַיִּזְקַן׃ וַיִּקְדְּשׁוּ׃ קָדֵשׁוּ׃ וַיֶּכֶלְתָּ׃

Oral Exercise, Less. XVIII and XIX.

משלו׃ יִכְתֹּב׃ קִטְלִי׃ מְשֹׁל׃ כֹּתֵב׃ מָשׁוּל׃ קִטַּלְנָה׃ תִּקְטֹל׃
תמשלי׃ אכתב׃ נמשלה׃ מְשֹׁלוּ׃ כתוב׃ משלתם׃ וַתִּמְשֹׁל׃
אל־יקטל׃ לא נמשל׃ ואקטלה׃ תקטלו׃
יכבדו׃ נכבַּד׃ כבדה׃ וַיִּקְטֹן׃ קטנתם׃ קטנתי׃ קטנה׃
כבדתְּ׃ יקטנו׃ כִּבְדִי׃ כבדנו׃ נקטנה׃ וָאכבד׃ וְאקטנה׃
תכבדנה׃ כָּבֵד׃ קָטֹן׃

Paradigm of Verbs: Active and Stative

Perfect	*Sg.* 3 *p. m.*	קָטַל	he killed	כָּבֵד	he is heavy	קָטֹן he is little
	3 *p. f.*	קָטְלָה		כָּבְדָה		קָטְנָה
	2 *p. m.*	קָטַלְתָּ		כָּבַדְתָּ		קָטֹנְתָּ
	2 *p. f.*	קָטַלְתְּ		כָּבַדְתְּ		קָטֹנְתְּ
	1 *p. c.*	קָטַלְתִּי		כָּבַדְתִּי		קָטֹנְתִּי
	Pl. 3 *p. c.*	קָטְלוּ		כָּבְדוּ		קָטְנוּ
	2 *p. m.*	קְטַלְתֶּם		כְּבַדְתֶּם		קְטַנְתֶּם
	2 *p. f.*	קְטַלְתֶּן		כְּבַדְתֶּן		קְטַנְתֶּן
	1 *p. c.*	קָטַלְנוּ		כָּבַדְנוּ		קָטַנּוּ
Imperfect	*Sg.* 3 *p. m.*	יִקְטֹל	he will kill	יִכְבַּד	he will be heavy	יִקְטַן he will be little
	3 *p. f.*	תִּקְטֹל		תִּכְבַּד		תִּקְטַן
	2 *p. m.*	תִּקְטֹל		תִּכְבַּד		תִּקְטַן
	2 *p. f.*	תִּקְטְלִי		תִּכְבְּדִי		תִּקְטְנִי
	1 *p. c.*	אֶקְטֹל	*coh.* אֶקְטְלָה	אֶכְבַּד	*coh.* אֶכְבְּדָה	אֶקְטַן *coh.* אֶקְטְנָה
	Pl. 3 *p. m.*	יִקְטְלוּ		יִכְבְּדוּ		יִקְטְנוּ
	3 *p. f.*	תִּקְטֹלְנָה		תִּכְבַּדְנָה		תִּקְטַנָּה
	2 *p. m.*	תִּקְטְלוּ		תִּכְבְּדוּ		תִּקְטְנוּ
	2 *p. f.*	תִּקְטֹלְנָה		תִּכְבַּדְנָה		תִּקְטַנָּה
	1 *p. c.*	נִקְטֹל	*coh.* נִקְטְלָה	נִכְבַּד	*coh.* נִכְבְּדָה	נִקְטַן *coh.* נִקְטְנָה
Imperative	*Sg.* 2 *p. m.*	קְטֹל	*emph.* קָטְלָה	כְּבַד	*emph.* כִּבְדָה	קְטַן *emph.* קִטְנָה
	2 *p. f.*	קִטְלִי	(qi-ṭ·-lî)	כִּבְדִי	(ki-β·-δî)	קְטָנִי (qi-ṭ·-nî)
	Pl. 2 *p. m.*	קִטְלוּ	(qi-ṭ·-lû)	כִּבְדוּ	(ki-β·-δû)	קְטָנוּ (qi-ṭ·-nû)
	2 *p. f.*	קְטֹלְנָה		כְּבַדְנָה		קְטַנָּה
Infinitives	*Constr.*	קְטֹל	(q·-ṭōl)	כְּבֹד		קְטֹן
	Absol.	קָטוֹל	(qā-ṭôl)			
Participles	*Active,*	קֹטֵל		כָּבֵד		קָטֹן
	Passive,	קָטוּל				

LESSON XX

INFLECTION

a. I. Inflection in General

By inflection is meant the changes that words undergo to express number, gender, syntactical relations, etc.

These changes are effected chiefly by the addition of affixes and prefixes, and by modifications in the length of changeable vowels.

An understanding of the laws of the tone is of prime importance in this connection. These laws of course apply only to changeable vowels.

b. The Laws of the Tone

The Verbal Law (Less. XV, *c*) requires the vowel of the pretone, if open, to be extra-short, and that of the antepretone, if open, to be long, thus:

קָטְלָה qā-ṭ-lā(h).

The Nominal Law requires the vowel of the pretone, if open, to be long, and the vowel of the antepretone, if open (or of the syllable preceding when the antepretone is unchangeable), to be extra-short, thus:

זְקֵנִים z-qē-nîm.

Note. — It will be seen that these laws apply only to open syllables.

c. Remarks. — The vowel of the tone syllable is usually long whether open or closed, both in verbs and in nouns.

d. The pretone, if open, may be long or extra-short.

e. The antepretone, if open, is long when the pretone is extra-short, and extra-short when the pretone is long.

f. The extra-short pretone is found more frequently in verbs, hence the expression, *Verbal Law.*

g. The long pretone is found more frequently in nouns, hence the expression, *Nominal Law.*

h. Closed syllables other than final being unchangeable (Less. VII, *f*) are not affected by inflection.

II. The Four Classes of Nouns

Note. — Under the term *nouns* throughout are also included adjectives, participles, etc. The description following refers to the Absolute Singular (see *o*, below).

i. Class I. — Nouns containing at least one changeable Qāmeṣ, thus:

זָקֵן "old," גָּדוֹל "great," דָּבָר "word."

This includes all nouns having the feminine ending ה֫, no matter to what class their masculines may belong.

מַלְכָּה "queen," קְטֻלָה וְקֵנָה

j. Class II. — Nouns accented on the Penult (except מַיִם and שָׁמַיִם). Thus:

מֶלֶךְ "king," נַעַר "lad."

k. Class III. — Nouns whose last vowel is Ṣērê with pretone unchangeable. Thus:

קֹטֵל q'ô'ṭēl "killer," מִסְפֵּד "mourning."

l. Class IV. — Nouns ending in ה֫; these may also belong to the first class. Thus:

שָׂדֶה "field."

m. Besides the nouns that fall under one of these four classes there are those containing no changeable vowels, which therefore undergo no internal changes when inflected, nouns that double the final letter before suffixes and some others.

III. The Absolute and the Construct States

n. The genitive and similar relations are expressed as a rule not by connecting the two terms by a preposition, but by placing the noun expressing the thing possessed immediately in front of the noun expressing the possessor and putting the former in the *Construct State.*

o. A noun not in the Construct State is said to be in the *Absolute State.* The Absolute is the usual state of the noun, as found in the Lexicon, etc.

Rules for Forming the Construct of Singular Nouns

p. Class II and III. — The Construct is the same as the Absolute.

q. Class IV. — Change S·γôl of last syllable to Ṣērê.

r. Class I. — Begin at the right hand and shorten the vowels as much as possible. (See Less. VIII.)

Note. — The Nominal Law (Less. XX, *b*) applies only to the Absolute. The law for the Construct is pretone extra-short, antepretone short.

These two laws apply as a rule only to nouns of Class I and plurals of Class II.

Thus: דָּבָר, construct דִּבַר. The first Qāmeṣ is shortened as much as possible, to Š·wā; the second Qāmeṣ can only be shortened to P*áθ*aḥ, for the closed syllable must contain at least a short vowel.

Examples

גָּדוֹל,	construct	גְּדוֹל	ו is unchangeable.
מִדְבָּר,	"	מִדְבַּר	first syllable unchangeable.
שָׂדֶה,	"	שְׂדֵה	belongs to Cl. I and IV.
לֵבָב,	"	לְבַב	
זָכָר,	"	זְכַר	
זָקֵן,	"	זְקַן	not זְקֵן or זָקֵן, and so with other words having Qāmeṣ and Ṣērê.

s. Rule 13. — The noun in the construct though definite must *never* take the article, thus:

"The word of the man," דְּבַר הָאִישׁ.

t. Rule 14. — No word or particle must come between the construct and the word governing it. Hence an adjective qualifying the construct must come *after* the governing word and its modifiers

(if any), agreeing with the construct in gender and number but *not in state*. Thus:

"The good word of the woman," דְּבַר הָאִשָּׁה הַטּוֹב.

u. Rule 15. — Qualifiers of a word in the absolute agree with it in number, gender, and state.

v. The presence or absence of the article with the governing noun decides whether the construct is to be regarded as definite or not. Thus:

סוּס מֶלֶךְ "A horse of a king," סוּס הַמֶּלֶךְ "The horse of the king."

Written Exercise

I

Write the following words in columns, and in parallel columns state the class to which they belong and give the constructs:

מַצָּב: כֹּהֵן (kʻô'-hēn): מָקוֹם: נָדִיב: סוּס:
צַדִּיק: טוֹב: קוֹנֶה: כּוֹכָב: מַקֵּנָה: מוֹשֵׁל:

II

Translate:

The place[138] of the star[106]. The flock[140] of the righteous[180] man[14]. The good[88] horse[156] of the woman[26].

For Oral Exercise, see close of Less. XXII.

LESSON XXI

AFFIXES OF NUMBER AND GENDER

Inflection of Nouns of the First Class

a. There are three numbers, Singular, Plural, and Dual.

b. There are two genders, Masculine and Feminine.

c. The numbers, plural and dual, and the gender, feminine, are indicated by means of affixes which differ in the absolute and the construct.

Table of Affixes for Number and Gender for All Kinds of Nouns

	Singular		*Plural*	
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**
Absolute	——	(ה־) ā(h)	(ים־) îm	(וֹת) ôθ
Construct	——	(ת־) aθ	(י־) ê	(וֹת) ôθ

	Dual	
	Masculine	**Feminine**
Absolute	(ַיִם־) á-yim	(ַתַיִם־) ā-θá-yim
Construct	(י־) ê	(תֵי־) ·-θê

NOTE. — Nouns found with the ending ה ָ are shown by that ending to be feminine singular absolute.

d. To form any particular number, gender, etc., it is not sufficient to provide the appropriate affix; certain changes in the word are rendered necessary by the new syllable that is attached. These changes vary for each of the four classes.

General Directions for Inflection

e. 1. Determine the class to which the word belongs.
2. Mark the gutturals, if any, by a cross above, thus: חָכָ֫ם. This is simply to call attention to them.
3. If the word belongs to class II, III, or IV *prepare it* for the reception of an affix by following the rules given for each class.
4. To form an Absolute:
   (*a*) Add the appropriate affix.
   (*b*) Shorten the antepretone if possible. (Nominal Law.)
5. To form a Construct:
   (*a*) Substitute the appropriate affix.
   (*b*) Shorten the vowels as much as possible, beginning at the right.

Inflection of Nouns of Class I

f. Rule for the Absolute. — Add to the masculine singular the appropriate affix, then apply the *Nominal Law* (Less. XX, *b*), that is, reduce the vowel of an open antepretone to Š·wā.

g. Rule for the Construct. — Change the affix (if any) of the absolute form to the corresponding affix for the construct, then apply the rule for forming the construct (Less. XX, *r*), that is, begin at the right and shorten the vowels as much as possible.

In both cases (*f* and *g*) apply the rule for two contiguous vocal Š·wās (Less. VIII, *e*).

Example

h.	*Singular*		*Plural*		*Dual*	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Abs.	דָּבָר	(דְּבָרָה) דְּבָרָה	(דְּבָרִים) דְּבָרִים	(דְּבָרוֹת) דְּבָרוֹת	(דְּבָרַיִם) דְּבָרַיִם	(שְׁפָתַיִם) שְׁפָתַיִם
Const.	דִּבַר	(דְּבָרַת) (דִּבְרַת) דִּבְרַת	(דִּבְרֵי) (דִּבְרֵי) דִּבְרֵי	(דִּבְרוֹת) דִּבְרוֹת	(דִּבְרֵי) (דִּבְרֵי) דִּבְרֵי	(שִׁפְתֵי) שִׁפְתֵי
		di-β·-raθ	di-β·-rê	di-β·-rôθ	di-β·-rê	śi-ϕ·-θê

Note. — The forms in parentheses are merely intermediate steps.

Observe in the Absolute the long vowel of the pretone.

Written Exercise

Inflect after the same manner but omitting the dual feminine.

זָכָר, נָדִיב, מַצֵּב.

For Oral Exercise, see close of Less. XXII.

LESSON XXII

INFLECTION OF NOUNS OF CLASS I CONTAINING GUTTURALS

NOTE. — Review Less. IX on the Gutturals.

Nouns containing gutturals are inflected after the manner indicated in the preceding section save for such differences as the peculiarities of gutturals require.

Inflection of חָכָם "wise." First Consonant a Guttural

	Singular		*Plural*		*Dual*	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Abs.	חָכָם	חֲכָמָה	חֲכָמִים	חֲכָמוֹת	חֲכָמַיִם	
Const.	חֲכַם	(חֲכָמַת)	(חֲכָמֵי)	(חֲכָמוֹת)	(חֲכָמֵי)	
		(חֲכָמַת)	(חֲכָמֵי)	חַכְמוֹת	(חֲכָמֵי)	
		חַכְמַת	חַכְמֵי		חַכְמֵי	
		ḥa-χ·-maθ	ḥa-χ·-mê	ḥa-χ·-môθ	ḥa-χ·-mê	

Inflection of רָעָב "hunger." Second Consonant a Guttural

	Singular		*Plural*		*Dual*	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Abs.	רָעָב	רְעָבָה	רְעָבִים	רְעָבוֹת	רְעָבַיִם	
Const.	רַעַב	(רְעָבַת)	(רְעָבֵי)	(רְעֵבוֹת)	(רְעָבֵי)	
		(רְעֵבַת)	(רְעֲבֵי)	רַעֲבוֹת	(רְעָבֵי)	
		רַעֲבַת	רַעֲבֵי		רַעֲבֵי	

Inflection of רָשָׁע "wicked." Third Consonant a Guttural

The inflection of words of this type differs in no respect from that of words without gutturals.

Written Exercise

I

Inflect, after the same manner and arrangement:

חָזָק "strong," נָחָשׁ "serpent," רָשָׁע "wicked."

II

Translate: He wrote [112] in [32] the book [158] of the prophets [146]. The two hands [89] (dual) of the great [47] king [131]. Do not (thou, *m.*) kill [184] the good [88] boy [95] of the woman [26].

Oral Exercise, Less. XX, XXI, and XXII

זָכָר: זְכַר: חֹדֶשׁ: חֶכֶם: חֵלֶק: יָד: יוֹבֵל: גָּדוֹל: גְּדוֹל: עֹלֶם: צַדִּיק: צַעַל: שִׁפֵט: שֹׁרֶשׁ: רֹעֶה: רֹעֵה: זְכָרִים: זכרי: דברה: דִּבְרַת: דִּברוֹת: רעבי: מצבים: כּוֹכְבֵי: חכמה: חכמת: חִכְמוֹת: רִשָּׁעִים: רשעי: רשעת: רִשְׁעוֹת: חזקים: חזקי: חוקת: נחשת: נחשי: נַחַשׁ: חֹזֶק: עִפַּר: נביאי הארץ: אדמה: אדמת: ברכת: בִּרְכוֹת:

LESSON XXIII

INFLECTION OF NOUNS OF CLASS II

a. Nouns of Class II comprise all those accented on the penult (the next to the last syllable) no matter what their vowels.

They are of three kinds, after the three types:

מֶלֶךְ "king," סֵפֶר "book," בֹּקֶר "morning."

b. Nouns of Class II are also called *Segholates* because of the S·γôl usually found in the second syllable.

* Words with gutturals may have different vowels, cf. Less. XXIV.

c. Nouns of the first type are called Segholates in *a* (Páθaḥ), because the first S·γôl is derived from an original Páθaḥ.

Nouns of the second type are called Segholates in *i* (Ḥíreq), because the Ṣērê is derived from an original Ḥíreq.

Nouns of the third type are called Segholates in *o* (Qāmeṣ Ḥāṭûφ), because the Ḥôlem is derived from an original Qāmeṣ Ḥāṭûφ.

d. In each case the final S·γôl is a helping S·γôl; that is, it is not a constituent part of the original root (which is supposed to have had but one vowel), but is inserted to help the pronunciation. Hence this helping S·γôl disappears before affixes.

(Cf. Páθaḥ furtive, Less. IX, *b.*)

Note. — Some nouns with S·γôl in the first syllable belong to the *i* class. When this is the case, attention will be called to it.

Inflection of Nouns of Class II

e. 1. The construct of the singular is the same as the absolute.

f. 2. In the singular, before receiving an affix, the word is to be prepared as follows:

The helping S·γôl is replaced by silent Š·wā, and the vowel of the first syllable (֣), (֣), (ֶ) gives place to the type (the original) vowel (֣), (֣), (֣). The first syllable, therefore, is now closed. Thus:

מַלְכְּ becomes מַלְכ		mal-k
סַפְּר becomes סְפָר		siφ-r
בֹּקְר becomes בָּקָר		boq-r

g. It is to these monovocalic prepared forms that the affix is appended and the penult then is no longer the accented syllable, thus:

מַלְכְּ + ה֫ = מַלְכָה mal-kā(h) "queen."

h. 3. To form the *plurals absolute*, both masculine and feminine, remove all the vowels of the singular (this includes the quiescent ה of the feminine, and Dāγēš lene if there is one in the third

radical), then place vocal Š·wā under the first consonant, Qāmeṣ under the second, and add the plural affix (that is, follow the analogy of nouns of Class I). Thus:

בְּקָרִים, סְפָרִים, מְלָכִים, מְלָכוֹת.

i. To form the *plurals construct* treat the plurals absolute as in Class I. (Less. XXI, *g.*)

j. 4. The *dual* (masculine and feminine) is formed from the prepared root of the *singular* by adding the appropriate dual suffix, thus:

מַלְכָתַיִם, מַלְכַיִם.

k. 5. When two vocal Š·wās come together, and a short vowel must take the place of the first one, the vowel of the *type* to which the word belongs is used, thus:

מֶלֶךְ, m. pl. abs. מְלָכִים, const. (מִלְכֵי) מַלְכֵי ma-l·-χê, not מִלְכֵי.
בָּקָר, m. pl. abs. בְּקָרִים, const. (בִּקְרֵי) בָּקְרֵי bo-q·-rê, not בִּקְרֵי.

Examples

l. Inflection of Nouns of the *a* Type: מֶלֶךְ "king"

	Singular		*Plural*		*Dual*	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Abs.	מֶלֶךְ	מַלְכָּה	מְלָכִים	מְלָכוֹת	מַלְכַיִם	מַלְכָתַיִם
Const.	מֶלֶךְ	מַלְכַת mal-ka*θ*	(מִלְכֵי) מַלְכֵי ma-l·-χê	(מִלְכוֹת) מַלְכוֹת ma-l·-χô*θ*	מַלְכֵי mal-kê	מַלְכְתֵי mal-k·-*θ*ê

Note the presence of *Dāγēš lene* in the third radical letter of the singular and dual forms with affixes, and its absence in the plurals, because, in the singular and dual forms, the first syllable is closed, and, in the plural, it is open.

m. INFLECTION OF NOUNS OF THE *i* TYPE: סֵפֶר "book"

	Singular		*Plural*		*Dual*	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Abs.	סֵפֶר	סִפְרָה	סְפָרִים	סְפָרוֹת	סִפְרַיִם	סִפְרָתַיִם
Const.	סֵפֶר	סִפְרַת siφ-raθ	(סִפְרֵי) (סִפְרֵי) סִפְרֵי si-φ·-rê	(סִפְרוֹת) סִפְרוֹת si-φ·-rôθ	סִפְרֵי siφ-rê	סִפְרֵתִי siφ-r·-θê

n. INFLECTION OF NOUNS OF THE *o* TYPE: בֹּקֶר "morning"

Abs.	בֹּקֶר	בָּקְרָה	בְּקָרִים	בְּקָרוֹת	בְּקָרַיִם	בָּקְרָתַיִם
Const.	בֹּקֶר	בָּקְרַת boq-raθ	(בְּקָרֵי) (בְּקָרֵי) בְּקָרֵי bo-q·-rê	(בְּקָרוֹת) בְּקָרוֹת bo-q·-rôθ	בָּקְרֵי boq-rê	בָּקְרֵתִי boq-r·-θê

Written Exercise

Inflect, after the same manner:

יֶלֶד "boy," פֵּשֶׁת "flax," שֹׁרֶשׁ "root."

For Oral Exercise, see close of Less. XXIV.

LESSON XXIV

INFLECTION OF NOUNS OF CLASS II CONTAINING GUTTURALS

(Review Less. IX on Gutturals.)

NOTE. — When the guttural takes a Š·wā, the composite Š·wā of the *type* to which the word belongs must be used (cf. Less. XXIII, *c*).

a. Inflection of Nouns having as *First* Letter a Guttural

(1) *a* type: אֶבֶן "stone," like מֶלֶךְ save in plu. abs. אֲבָנִים, אֲבָנוֹת.

(2) *i* type: עֵשֶׂב "grass":

	Singular		*Plural*		*Dual*	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Abs.	עֵשֶׂב	עֵשָׂבָה	עֲשָׂבִים	עֲשָׂבוֹת	עֲשָׂבַיִם	עֶשְׂבָּתַיִם
Const.	עֵשֶׂב	עִשְׂבַּת	עִשְׂבֵי	עִשְׂבוֹת	עִשְׂבֵי	עִשְׂבֹּתֵי

Note that the guttural prefers (ַ) to (ֶ), but (ָ) to (ַ).

(3) *o* type: חֹדֶשׁ "month," like בֹּקֶר save in plu. abs. חֳדָשִׁים, חֳדָשׁוֹת.

b. Inflection of Nouns having as *Second* Letter a Guttural

(Particular attention is to be paid to these.)

Note the helping Páθaḥ instead of S·γôl in the second syllable of בַּעַל and פֹּעַל and the retention of the original Páθaḥ in the first syllable of בַּעַל.

(1) *a* type: בַּעַל "master":

	Singular		*Plural*		*Dual*	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Abs.	בַּעַל	בַּעֲלָה	בְּעָלִים	בְּעָלוֹת	בְּעָלַיִם	——
Const.	בַּעַל	בַּעֲלַת	בַּעֲלֵי	בְּעָלוֹת	בְּעָלֵי	——

(2) *i* type. There are no examples.

(3) *o* type: פֹּעַל "work":

Abs.	פֹּעַל	פְּעֻלָּה	פְּעָלִים	פְּעֻלוֹת	פְּעֻלַּיִם	——
Const.	פֹּעַל	פְּעֻלַּת	פְּעֻלֵי	פְּעֻלוֹת	פְּעֻלֵי	——
		pọ-ʿº-laθ	pọ-ʿº-lê	pọ-ʿº-lôθ	pọ-ʿº-lê	

Note the composite Š·wā of the *o* type. This is used with words of this type under the first or the second radical letters (if guttural), but not under the third where the usual Ḥātēφ Páθaḥ is preferred.

c. Inflection of Nouns having as *Third* Letter a Guttural

(1) *a* type: זֶרַע "seed," like מָלָךְ save in dual fem. const. זַרְעֵתֵי.

(2) *i* type: שִׁמַע "report," like סֵפֶר save in dual fem. const. שִׁמְעָתֵי.

(3) *o* type: רֹמַח "spear," like בֹּקֶר save in dual fem. const. רָמְחָתֵי.

Written Exercise

I. Inflect: נַעַר "lad," חֵלֶק "portion," אֹכֶל "food."

II. Translate: Thou (m.) shalt not judge[215] the righteous[180] kings[131] of the earth[25]. O let me[184] kill the wicked[196] prophet[146] with the good[88] sword[87].

Oral Exercise, Lessons XXIII and XXIV

כֶּסֶף: נַעַר: אֹכֶל: אכלה: אכלת: כספים: כספי: דֶּרֶךְ: דרכים: דרכי: דרכי: אֲרצות: אֶרֶץ: פעלים: פֹּעַל: פעלי: נערה: פֶּשֶׁת: פשתה: חֹדֶשׁ: חדשה: חדשת: מלכי: מלכים: מלכי: מלכים: מלכה: מְלָכוֹת: ילדה: יְלָדוֹת: יַלְדִים: יְדֵי: סְפָרִים: נפשות: עשבה: עשבת: עשבים: עשבים: מְלָכוֹת:

LESSON XXV

INFLECTION OF NOUNS OF CLASS III

a. Nouns of Class III have Ṣērê in the final syllable and an unchangeable vowel in the pretone.

Peculiarities of Inflection

1. The construct singular is (usually) the same as the absolute.

2. When affixes are added Ṣērê is shortened to Š·wā. Under a guttural the Š·wā will be ֲ as usual.

3. When this brings two vocal Š·wās together the first is lengthened to S·γôl (not Ḥíreq nor Páθaḥ), thus:

קְטָלְךָ = (קְטָלְךָ) = קְטַל + ךָ q'ṓ'-te-l'·χā.

Example

מַקֵּל "staff"

	Singular		*Plural*		*Dual*	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Abs.	מַקֵּל	מַקֵּלָה	מַקֵּלִים	מַקֵּלוֹת	מַקֵּלַיִם	——
Const.	מַקֵּל	מַקֵּלַת	מַקְלֵי	מַקְלוֹת	מַקְלֵי	——

Written Exercise

I. Inflect (being careful to insert Méθeγ when necessary):

יוֹבֵל "trumpet," כֹּהֵן k'ṓ'-hēn "priest," שֹׁמֵעַ "hearer."

(Note the guttural in the last two words.)

II. Translate: And the good[88] priests shall go down[100] to the water[128]. The judges[216] of the people[167] have fallen[150].

LESSON XXVI

INFLECTION OF NOUNS OF CLASS IV

a. Words of Class IV end in ־ֵה, they may contain a changeable Qāmeṣ which brings them also under Class I.

Peculiarities of Inflection

b. 1. In the construct singular the ending ־ָה is changed to ־ַת.

2. Before an affix the final ־ָה is removed altogether and the affix is substituted.

Examples

	Singular			*Plural*		*Dual*	
	m.		f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Abs.	מִקְנֶה flock		מִקְנָה	מִקְנוֹת	מִקְנִים	מִקְנַיִם	מִקְנָתַיִם
Const.	מִקְנֵה		מִקְנַת	מִקְנוֹת	מִקְנֵי	מִקְנֵי	מִקְנָתֵי
Abs.	שָׂדֶה field		שָׂדֶה	שָׂדוֹת	שָׂדִים	שָׂדַיִם	שָׂדָתַיִם
Const.	שְׂדֵה		שְׂדַת	שְׂדוֹת	שְׂדֵי	שְׂדֵי	שָׂדָתֵי śi-δ·-θê
Abs.	עָלֶה leaf		עָלָה	עָלוֹת	עָלִים	עָלַיִם	עֲלָתַיִם
Const.	עֲלֵה		עֲלַת	עֲלוֹת	עֲלֵי	עֲלֵי	עָלָתֵי ʿa-l·-θê

c. Note. — Nouns with the feminine ending ־ָה belong to Class I even though their masculines belong to one of the other classes.

Written Exercise

I. Inflect: יָפֶה "fair," מַעֲשֶׂה "work," רֹעֶה r'ô'-ʿe(h) "shepherd."

II. Translate: And the good[88] shepherds[195] will give[154] (verb first with "and") the leaves[165] to[113] the lads[149]. Those[60] old[74] prophets[146] and these[19] wicked[196] judges[216].

Oral Exercise

The Four Classes of Nouns

(The numbers indicate the class to which the words belong, the letters show the type in the case of nouns of Class II.)

רֹעֶה[4] : רֹעֵי[4] : עֵלִים[1, 4] : עֵלֶת[1, 4] : מִקְנַיִם[4] : שְׂדוֹת[1, 4] : עֲלֵה[1, 4] :

מַקֵּלִים[3] : אֶרֶז[2o] : מִקְלִי[3] : אַדְמַת[1] : בִּרְכוֹת[1] : אֹכֶלֶת[2o] :

נערי :[2a] חלקה :[2i] רמחת :[2o] שמעות :[2i] זרע :[2a] נער :[2a]
ורעתי :[2a] פעל :[2o] פעלי :[2o] פעלה :[2o] ארחות :[2o] פעלים :[2o]
פעלת :[2o] נחשי :[1] חזקות :[1] עלי :[1,4] עלת :[1,4] עלה :[1,4] שדים :[1,4]
עשבים :[2i] עשבה :[2a] מלכי :[2o] בקרתי :[2i] פשת :[2a] ילדי :[2a]
ילדות :[2a] שרש :[2o] מלכות :[2a] מלכתים :[2a] נערה :[2a] וְנָתְנוּ
הָרֹעִים הטובים :[2o] את־רמחי המלך :[2a] לנערים :

LESSON XXVII

PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES OF NOUNS

a. The Personal Pronouns in an abbreviated form are affixed to nouns, prepositions, etc., to express the genitive and objective cases, thus:

סוּסִי + ־ִי = סוּס "my horse," לְךָ + ־ְךָ = ל "to thee."

b. The rules to be followed in affixing pronominal suffixes are the same as those for other affixes (cf. Less. XXI, *e*) with three additions (*e, f, g* below).

The addition of these pronominal suffixes affects nouns (according to the classes to which the noun belongs) in the same way that the affixes for gender, number, and state do.

c. TABLE OF THE PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES FOR NOUNS

	Singular	*Suffixes of* Singular *Nouns*		Singular	*Suffixes of* Plural *Nouns*	
1 *p. c.*	my	־ִי	î	my	־ַי	ay
2 *p. m.*	thy	־ְךָ	·-χā	thy	־ֶיךָ	ḗ-χā
2 *p. f.*	thy	־ֵךְ	ēχ	thy	־ַיִךְ	á-yiχ
3 *p. m.*	his	־ֹו	ô	his	־ָיו	ā(y)w
3 *p. f.*	her	־ָהּ	āh	her	־ֶיהָ	ḗ-hā

* This is simply a combination of noun and suffix in which the noun is really in the construct governed by the suffix, so that *My horse* is literally *The horse of me*.

	Plural *Suffixes of* Singular *Nouns*			Plural *Suffixes of* Plural *Nouns*		
1 *p. c.*	our	־ֵנוּ	ê-nû	our	־ֵינוּ	ê-nû
2 *p. m.*	your	־כֶם	·-χem	your	־יכֶם	ê-χem
2 *p. f.*	your	־כֶן	·-χen	your	־יכֶן	ê-χen
3 *p. m.*	their	־ם	ām	their	־יהֶם	ê-hem
3 *p. f.*	their	־ן	ān	their	־יהֶן	ê-hen

d. These suffixes are divided into *light and heavy.*

All are light save the six that have S·γôl in the last syllable.

e. The two heavy suffixes ־כֶם and ־כֶן require that the word to which they are affixed be put in the same shortened form which it would have in the construct.

This must be done *before* the suffix is attached.

f. The other four heavy suffixes require that the word be shortened as much as possible after adding the suffix; *e.g.*

בִּרְכוֹתֵיכֶם = בְּרָכוֹת + ־יכֶם

g. Segholates masculine singular are not affected by *e* above, which applies only to nouns of Class I.

h. Remarks. —

1. It will be seen that there are 20 suffixes: 10 for singular nouns, and 10 for plural nouns.

2. All the suffixes of plural nouns contain ־, and none of the suffixes of singular nouns contain ־ save ־ֵ "my."

3. The first syllable of the suffixes for plural nouns is really the termination of the masculine plural construct of nouns. This termination, as contained in the *plural* suffixes, is pointed regularly ־ֵי, but not so in the case of the *singular* suffixes, namely, twice ־ַי, twice ־ָי, once ־ֶי.

4. Hence, to add pronominal suffixes to *plural masculine* nouns, the plural ending ־ים must first be removed, and then the suffix, as given in the table, which is provided with the necessary ־ of the masculine plural, is affixed.

By a strange anomaly, feminine plural nouns retain their femi-

nine ending (וֹת), and also take the masculine plural construct ending as part of the pronominal suffix, thus:

בִּרְכוֹת + ־ֵי + נוּ = בִּרְכוֹתֵינוּ, "our blessings."

5. Dual nouns take the suffixes of plural nouns.

6. The ending ה of feminine singular nouns must be removed and ת substituted whenever a pronominal suffix is added.

7. The first person suffix of plural nouns (ַי־) is the masculine plural construct ending (ֵי־) with the original Páθaḥ instead of Ṣērê, plus the pronominal suffix of the first person (ִי־) which has been absorbed in the י of ַי־, and therefore does not appear, thus:

ַי + ִי = ַי־.

i. Points to be observed in appending Pronominal Suffixes

1. Determine to which of the four classes the word belongs.
2. Mark gutturals and unchangeable vowels.
3. Note whether the *word* is singular or plural.
4. Note whether the *suffix* is to be singular or plural.
5. Note whether the suffix is ־כֶם or ־כֶן.
6. Note whether the word has the ending ־ָה.

Then apply the rules for inflection of the four classes of nouns respectively.

j. TABLE OF NOUNS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

UNCHANGEABLE		Class I	Class I, fem.	Class II	Class II, gutt.	Class III	Class IV
סוּס "horse"		דָּבָר "word"	בְּרָכָה "blessing"	מֶלֶךְ "king"	פֹּעַל "work"	כֹּהֵן "priest"	רֹעֶה "shepherd"
סוּסִי	my horse	דְּבָרִי	בִּרְכָתִי	מַלְכִּי	פָּעֳלִי	כְּהֲנִי	רֹעִי
סוּסְךָ	thy (m.) horse	דְּבָרְךָ*	בִּרְכָתְךָ*	מַלְכְּךָ	פָּעֳלְךָ†	כְּהֲנְךָ	רֹעֲךָ
סוּסֵךְ	thy (f.) horse	דְּבָרֵךְ	בִּרְכָתֵךְ	מַלְכֵּךְ	פָּעֳלֵךְ	כְּהֲנֵךְ	רֹעֵךְ
סוּסוֹ	his horse	דְּבָרוֹ	בִּרְכָתוֹ	מַלְכּוֹ	פָּעֳלוֹ	כְּהֲנוֹ	רֹעוֹ
סוּסָהּ	her horse	דְּבָרָהּ	בִּרְכָתָהּ	מַלְכָּהּ	פָּעֳלָהּ	כְּהֲנָהּ	רֹעָהּ
סוּסֵנוּ	our horse	דְּבָרֵנוּ	בִּרְכָתֵנוּ	מַלְכֵּנוּ	פָּעֳלֵנוּ	כְּהֲנֵנוּ	רֹעֵנוּ
סוּסְכֶם	your (m.) horse	דְּבָרְכֶם	בִּרְכַתְכֶם	מַלְכְּכֶם	פָּעֳלְכֶם	כְּהֲנְכֶם	רֹעֲכֶם
סוּסְכֶן	your (f.) horse	דְּבָרְכֶן	בִּרְכַתְכֶן	מַלְכְּכֶן	פָּעֳלְכֶן	כְּהֲנְכֶן	רֹעֲכֶן
סוּסָם	their (m.) horse	דְּבָרָם	בִּרְכָתָם	מַלְכָּם	פָּעֳלָם	כְּהֲנָם	רֹעָם
סוּסָן	their (f.) horse	דְּבָרָן	בִּרְכָתָן	מַלְכָּן	פָּעֳלָן	כְּהֲנָן	רֹעָן
סוּסַי	my horses	דִּבְרַי	בִּרְכוֹתַי	מַלְכַּי	פָּעֳלַי	כְּהֲנַי	רֹעַי
סוּסֶיךָ	thy (m.) horses	דִּבְרֶיךָ	בִּרְכוֹתֶיךָ	מַלְכֶּיךָ	פָּעֳלֶיךָ	כְּהֲנֶיךָ	רֹעֶיךָ
סוּסַיִךְ	thy (f.) horses	דִּבְרַיִךְ	בִּרְכוֹתַיִךְ	מַלְכַּיִךְ	פָּעֳלַיִךְ	כְּהֲנַיִךְ	רֹעַיִךְ
סוּסָיו	his horses	דִּבְרָיו	בִּרְכוֹתָיו	מַלְכָּיו	פָּעֳלָיו	כְּהֲנָיו	רֹעָיו
סוּסֶיהָ	her horses	דִּבְרֶיהָ	בִּרְכוֹתֶיהָ	מַלְכֶּיהָ	פָּעֳלֶיהָ	כְּהֲנֶיהָ	רֹעֶיהָ
סוּסֵינוּ	our horses	דִּבְרֵינוּ	בִּרְכוֹתֵינוּ	מַלְכֵּינוּ	פָּעֳלֵינוּ	כְּהֲנֵינוּ	רֹעֵינוּ
סוּסֵיכֶם	your (m.) horses	דִּבְרֵיכֶם	בִּרְכוֹתֵיכֶם	מַלְכֵּיכֶם	פָּעֳלֵיכֶם	כְּהֲנֵיכֶם	רֹעֵיכֶם
סוּסֵיכֶן	your (f.) horses	דִּבְרֵיכֶן	בִּרְכוֹתֵיכֶן	מַלְכֵּיכֶן	פָּעֳלֵיכֶן	כְּהֲנֵיכֶן	רֹעֵיכֶן
סוּסֵיהֶם	their (m.) horses	דִּבְרֵיהֶם	בִּרְכוֹתֵיהֶם	מַלְכֵּיהֶם	פָּעֳלֵיהֶם	כְּהֲנֵיהֶם	רֹעֵיהֶם
סוּסֵיהֶן	their (f.) horses	דִּבְרֵיהֶן	בִּרְכוֹתֵיהֶן	מַלְכֵּיהֶן	פָּעֳלֵיהֶן	כְּהֲנֵיהֶן	רֹעֵיהֶן

* The suffix ךָ has two syllables, but in adding it to nouns of Class I it is treated as though it was but one syllable until the shortening of the antepretone has been effected. This having been done, *Méθeγ* is inserted in the new antepretone formed by reckoning two syllables to ךָ.

Written Exercise

I. Inflect, with pronominal suffixes:

אֲדָמָה "ground," בַּעַל "lord," מַטֶּה "staff."

II. Translate:

A

בִּשַׂרְכֶם: יָדַי: שִׂפָתָיו: יְדֵיהֶן: לִבֵּנוּ: מִבְשָׂרִי: בִּרְכָתֵךְ:
דְּבָרוֹ: דִּבְרֵיכֶם: בִּרְכוֹתֵינוּ: אַרְצָם: זַרְעֲךָ: עֲשָׂבַי: מַלְכָּהּ:
סִפְרוֹ: סִפְרֵיהֶם: שָׂרְשִׁי: שָׂרְשֵׁיךְ: פִּשְׁתֵּנוּ: נַעֲרוֹ: מַקֵּלְךָ:
פְּנֵיהֶם: נַעֲרֵכֶם: אַרְצֵךְ: בִּרְכַתְכֶן: נְעָרַיִךְ:

B

NOTE. — Nouns with pronominal suffixes do not take the article.

My book [153]. Your (m.) heart [116]. My prophets [146]. His king [131]. His kings. Your queen [131 fem.]. Your queens. Her lad [149]. Her lads. Our boy [95]. Our boys. Their land [25]. His flax [178]. To my horse [156]. He gave [154] my staff [139] to his servant [160]. I shall write [112] his words [53] in [32] my books [158]. Who [127] killed [184] their kings. His kindness [86] (is) great [47].

Oral Exercise

PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES OF NOUNS

עשׂבי: [2i] מלכה: [2a] ספרן: [2i] ספריהם: [2i] שרשי: [2o] שרשיך: [2o]
פשתנו: [2i] נערו: [2a] מקלך: [3] פניהם: [1] נערכם: [2a] ארצך: [2a] ברכתכן: [1]
נעריך: [2a] אלהינו: [1] לי: [1] בך: [1] בם: [1] לבבכם: [1] לבבותיכם: [1]
חכמתכם: [2o] בשרכם: [1] מקומה: [1] שפתיך: [1] לבבנו: [1] אויבכם: [3]
מדברו: [1] מדברכם: [1] נפשותיהן: [2a] נפשם: [2a] דרכיך: [2a] חלביהם: [2i]
ברכתה: [1] דברכן: [1] דברו: [1] דבריו: [1] דבריכם: [1] מלכך: [2a]
מלכיך: [2o] פעלך: [2o] פעלו: [1.4] שדה: [1.4] שדך: [1.4] מקנו: [4] עליה: [1.4]
פעליהם: [2o] נעריך: [2a]

LESSON XXVIII

THE PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES OF VERBS

a.

Singular Suffixes

	With the Perfect			With the Imperfect and Imperative		
1 *p. c.*	־נִי	á-nî	me	־נִי	é-nî	me
2 *p. m.*	־ךָ	·-χā	thee	־ךָ	·-χā	thee
2 *p. f.*	־ךְ	ēχ	thee	־ךְ	ēχ	thee
3 *p. m.*	־וֹ *or* ־הוּ	ô *or* á-hû	him	־הוּ	é-hû	him
3 *p. f.*	־הָ	āh	her	־הָ	é-hā	her

Plural Suffixes

1 *p. c.*	־נוּ	á-nû	us	־נוּ	é-nû	us
2 *p. m.*	־כֶם	·-χem	you	־כֶם	·-χem	you
2 *p. f.*	־כֶן	·-χen	you	־כֶן	·-χen	you
3 *p. m.*	־ם	ām	them	־ם	ēm	them
3 *p. f.*	־ן	ān	them	־ן	ēn	them

NOTE. — The first vowel of a suffix is lost when the verb ends in a vowel, thus:

קְטָלוּם "they killed them."

One exception:

קָטַלְתָּ + ־נִי = קְטָלַתַּנִי, not קְטָלְתָּנִי.

b. These suffixes express the object of the verb.

c. The object, when pronominal, may also (less usually) be expressed by means of a nominal suffix added to the sign of the definite accusative אֵת, which, with a suffix, becomes אֶת, thus:

אֹתִי, אֹתְךָ "me," "thee."

d. General Rules for adding Verbal Pronominal Suffixes

1. The Perfect of active verbs and the Perfect, Imperfect, and Imperative of stative verbs (*i.e.* verbs that have Páθaḥ as the vowel of the second syllable of the Imperfect) follow the analogy of nouns of Class I, that is, pretone long, antepretone extra-short, thus:

קָטַל + וֹ = קָטָלוֹ "he killed him."

2. The Imperfect of active verbs and those forms of the derived stems which have Ṣērê in the last syllable follow the analogy of words of Class III, shortening the vowel of the final syllable to Š·wā; when this brings two vocal Š·wās together, and the shortened vowel was Ḥólem, the first Š·wā becomes Qámeṣ Ḥāṭûφ. Thus:

יִקְטֹל + ־ם = יִקְטְלֵם he will kill them,

יִשְׁמֹר + ־ךָ = יִשְׁמָרְךָ yiš-mo-r·-χā he will keep thee.

3. The Imperative second singular masculine of active verbs and the Infinitives construct of both active and stative verbs follow the analogy of nouns of Class II, a short vowel appearing under the first radical and Š·wā under the second radical. This vowel is *o* for Infinitives in *ō*, and *i* for Infinitives in *a*.

Unlike Segholates, the first syllable is generally *open* (except in the case of the *Infinitive* with the suffixes ־ךָ, ־כֶם, ־כֶן). Thus:

קָטְלֵנִי	qo-ṭ·-lē-nî	kill (thou) me.
בִּכְתֹּבוֹ	b·-χo-θ·-βô	in his writing (*inf. const.*).
but		
בִּכְתָבְךָ	b·-χoθ-b·-χā	in thy writing.

4. The Infinitive construct takes the pronominal suffixes that are used with nouns, not those used with verbs, save in the

case of the suffix of the first person; this will be *nominal* (ִי) to express the *subject*, and *verbal* to express the *object*, thus:

שָׁמְרִי	šo-m·-rî	my watching
שָׁמְרֵנִי	šo-m·-ré-nî	to watch me

e. The following scheme embodies the above rules (*d*):

	Active	*Stative*
Like Nouns of Class I,	Perfect	Perfect
Like Nouns of Class III,	Imperfect	Imperfect
Like Nouns of Class II,	Imperative	Imperative
	Infinitive	Infinitive

f. Remarks. —

1. קָטְלָה "she killed," before any suffix, changes ה to ת, as in feminine nouns.
2. קָטַלְתָּ "thou (f.) killedst," before it can take a suffix, must be changed to קָטַלְתִּי, the final Š·wā becoming ִי, which is the original final vowel of this form.
3. קְטַלְתֶּם, קְטַלְתֶּן "ye killed," before they can take a suffix, must be changed to קְטַלְתּוּ.
4. The Imperfect, in certain cases, inserts a syllable, ֶנ "en," between the verb and the suffix. This is called the *energetic* nûn, but has no special significance. The Nûn is generally assimilated to the consonant of the suffix, thus:

יִקְטְלֶנּוּ	(from יִקְטְלֶנְהוּ)	he will kill him
יִקְטָלֶךָ	(-lek-kā)	he will kill thee

5. תִּקְטֹלְנָה cannot take a suffix; the masculine תִּקְטְלוּ must be used instead.

6. The Infinitive construct, with the suffixes ־ךָ, ־כֶם, or ־כֶן, may follow the analogy either of Class II or Class III in nouns, thus:

קָטְלְךָ qoṭ-l·-χā *or* קִטְלְךָ q·-ṭo-l·-χā.

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

שְׁמַרְתִּיךָ: וּשְׁמָרוּ: וַיִּשְׁמְרֵנִי: שְׁמַרְתַּנִי: שָׁמְרֵנִי:
וּלְשָׁמְרָהּ: לִשְׁמָרְךָ: וְאֶשְׁמְרֵנּוּ:

II

And he will kill[184] me. And he killed him. To kill thee (m.). Ye (m.) have killed him.

Oral Exercise

PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES OF VERBS

קְטָלַתְנִי: קְטָלְנִי: קָטְלִי: קָטְלֵנִי: קָטַבְתְּ: קָטַלְתְּ: קְטָלְךְ:
קְטָלוֹ: קְטָלַתְנִי: קְטָלָתְנוּ: קְטָלָתַם: קְטָלְתִּינוּ: קְטָלְתָהּ: קְטָלְתּוֹ:
קְטָלְתִּיכֶם: קְטָלוּנוּ: קְטָלִתִּים: קְטָלְנוּהָ: קְטָלְתּוּנִי: קְטָלְךָ:
קְטָלוּ: קְטָלֵהוּ: קְטָלֵם: יִקְטְלֵנִי: יִלְבְּשֵׁנִי: יִקְטָלְךָ: יִלְבָּשְׁךָ:
יִקְטְלֵם: יִקְטָלְכֶם: קְטָלְתּוּהוּ: יִקְטְלוּנִי: יִקְטְלוּהָ: יִקְטָלֶךָ:
יִקְטָלֻנּוּ: יִקְטָלֶנָּה: קָטְלְכֶם:

LESSON XXIX

THE STEMS OF THE VERB

a. There are seven Stems to the Verb (not so correctly called conjugations).

I The Ground Stem, active or stative.

. . . . . .

II The Reflexive (or Passive) of the Ground Stem.

III The Intensive Stem, active.

IV The Intensive Stem, passive.

V The Intensive Stem, reflexive.

VI The Causative Stem, active.

VII The Causative Stem, passive.

. . . . . .

b. The ground stem (cf. Less. XV–XVIII) is called *Qal* (*i.e.* "light") because it presents the verb in its simplest form.

The other stems are derived from the ground stem, and may be designated either by number, as above, or by the corresponding forms of the verb פָּעַל "to do" (which was used as a paradigm by the older grammarians), or by the corresponding forms of the verb קָטַל "to kill" (the verb now generally used as a paradigm).

c. TABLE

Stems	Name from Verb פָּעַל	Name from Verb קָטַל	Characteristic Marks
I The Ground Stem (Qal).			
II The Reflexive (or Passive) of the Ground Stem,	נִפְעַל Niφ-ʿal	נִקְטַל Niq-ṭal	Prefix נ and הִנ.
III The Intensive Stem, Active,	פִּעֵל Pi[ʿ]-ʿēl	קִטֵּל Qiṭ-ṭēl	Doubling 2d Radical.
IV The Intensive Stem, Passive,	פֻּעַל Pu[ʿ]-ʿal	קֻטַּל Quṭ-ṭal	Doubling 2d Radical.
V The Intensive Stem, Reflexive,	הִתְפַּעֵל Hiθ-pa[ʿ]-ʿēl	הִתְקַטֵּל Hiθ-qaṭ-ṭēl	Prefix הִתְ.
VI The Causative Stem, Active,	הִפְעִיל Hiφ-ʿil	הִקְטִיל Hiq-ṭil	Prefix ה.
VII The Causative Stem, Passive,	הָפְעַל Hoφ-ʿal	הָקְטַל Hoq-ṭal	Prefix ה.

Remarks. —

d. The meaning of any stem in relation to the ground stem must be ascertained from the lexicon, but, in general:

The Niqṭal (II) = passive or reflexive of the Qal.
The Qiṭṭēl (III) = to do often or intensely the act expressed by the Qal.
The Hiqṭîl (VI) = to cause to do the act expressed by the Qal.

e. Since the first letter of פָּעַל is פ (Pê), the second ע (ʾáyin), the third ל (Lámeḏ), it is the custom to call the first letter of any verb its Pê, the second its ʾáyin, and the third its Lámeḏ. Thus:

אָמַר is called a Pê ʾáleph verb (written פ״א), *i.e.* a verb whose first letter is an ʾáleph.
שָׁלַח is a Lámeḏ guttural verb, *i.e.* one whose last letter is a guttural, etc.

f. Stem II: Niphʿal or Niqṭal: The Reflexive or Passive of the Ground Stem

Note. — The Niqṭal and all the derived stems take the same afformatives and preformatives to express tense, person, number, and gender as the Qal.

Hence, when the Qal is known by heart, it is necessary only to learn the distinctive or clue forms of a given derived stem in order to be able to form the entire stem.

g. The clue forms of a stem comprise the first or top form of the Perfect, Imperfect, and Imperative, together with the first form in each case that has a vocalic affix, and the first that has a consonantal affix, also the two Infinitives and the Participle, — about twelve in all. These will be found marked with * in the Tables of Paradigms.

h. CHARACTERISTIC OR CLUE FORMS OF STEM II

Pf. sg.		*Impf. sg.*		*Imperat. sg.*	
3 *m.*	נִקְטַל	3 *m.*	יִקָּטֵל	*m.*	הִקָּטֵל
3 *f.*	נִקְטְלָה	3 *f.*	——תִ	*f.*	הִקָּטְלִי
2 *m.*	נִקְטַלְתָּ	2 *m.*	——תִ	*pl. m.*	——הִ וּ
2 *f.*	——תְּ	2 *f.*	תִּקָּטְלִי	*f.*	הִקָּטַלְנָה
1 *c.*	——תִּי	1 *c.*	——אֶ		

Pf. pl. 3 *c.*	וּ——	*Impf. pl.* 3 *m.*	יְ—וּ	*Inf. const.*	הִקָּטֵל
2 *m.*	תֶּם——	3 *f.*	תְּקָטַלְנָה	*abs.*	הִקָּטֹל / נִקְטֹל
2 *f.*	תֶּן——	2 *m.*	תְּ——וּ		
1 *c.*	נוּ——	2 *f.*	תְּ——נָה		
		1 *c.*	——נְ	*Partic.*	נִקְטָל

i. Remarks. —

1. The Perfect and the Participle and one form of the Infinitive Absolute prefix נִ, which forms a closed syllable with the first radical.
2. The Infinitive Construct, one form of the Infinitive Absolute, and the Imperative prefix הִ, and double the first radical (really הִן with נ assimilated).
3. The Imperfect doubles the first radical. (This is due to loss of ה and assimilation of נ: יְהִנְקָטֵל = יִקָּטֵל.)
4. The vowels of the clue forms, so far as they differ from those of the Qal, must be carefully noted.

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

יִלָּחֵם: נִגְמָל: הִשָּׁמֵר: הִלָּחֲמוּ: אֶשָּׁמְרָה: נִשְׁפֵּט: נִשְׁפַּטְתִּי:

II

They (m.) will be counted [157]. Thou (m.) wilt take heed [212] Take ye (m.) heed. O let me be killed [184].

LESSON XXX

STEMS III, IV, V: QITTĒL, QUTṬAL, HIΘQAṬṬĒL: THE INTENSIVES — ACTIVE, PASSIVE, AND REFLEXIVE

a. CLUE FORMS

			Qittēl	Quṭṭal	Hiθqaṭṭēl
Pf.	*sg.*	3 *m.*	קִטֵּל	קֻטַּל	הִתְקַטֵּל
		3 *f.*	קִטְּלָה	קֻטְּלָה	הִתְקַטְּלָה
		2 *m.*	קִטַּלְתָּ	קֻטַּלְתָּ	הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ
Impf.	*sg.*	3 *m.*	יְקַטֵּל	יְקֻטַּל	יִתְקַטֵּל
		3 *f.*			
		2 *m.*			
		2 *f.*	תְּקַטְּלִי	תְּקֻטְּלִי	תִּתְקַטְּלִי
		1 *c.*			
	pl.	3 *m.*			
		3 *f.*	תְּקַטֵּלְנָה	תְּקֻטַּלְנָה	תִּתְקַטֵּלְנָה
		2 *m.*			
		2 *f.*			
		1 *c.*			
Imperat.	*sg.*	*m.*	קַטֵּל	wanting	הִתְקַטֵּל
		f.	קַטְּלִי		הִתְקַטְּלִי
	pl.	*m.*			
		f.	קַטֵּלְנָה		הִתְקַטֵּלְנָה
Inf. const.			קַטֵּל	wanting	הִתְקַטֵּל
abs.			קַטֵּל / קַטָּל	קָטֹל	הִתְקַטֵּל
Partic.			מְקַטֵּל	מְקֻטָּל	מִתְקַטֵּל

b. Remarks. —

1. The distinguishing characteristic of all intensive forms is the doubling of the middle radical.
2. In the Imperfects III and IV, the Š·wā in the first syllable is to be noted.
3. In V, when the verb begins with one of the sibilants ס, שׁ, ש, the ת of the preformative הִתְ changes place with the sibilant, thus:

הִשְׁתַּמֵּר, not הִתְשַׁמֵּר.

If the verb begin with צ, the ת changes place with it, and becomes ט, thus:

הִצְטַדֵּק, not הִתְצַדֵּק.

If the verb begin with ד, ט, or ת, the ת of the preformative is assimilated, thus:

הִדַּבֵּר, not הִתְדַּבֵּר, הִטַּמֵּא, not הִתְטַמֵּא.

Written Exercise

Translate· Tell [157] thou (m.). Consecrating [182]–oneself. I have walked [59]. Ye (f.) will consecrate them (m.). They told. We will break-in-pieces [204]. Seek [42] ye (f.) We will make-atonement [110]. Let them consecrate. O let me seek.

LESSON XXXI

STEMS VI AND VII: HIQṬÎL AND HOQṬAL: THE CAUSATIVES — ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

CLUE FORMS

		Hiqṭîl	Hoqṭal
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	הִקְטִיל	הָקְטַל
	3 *f.*	הִקְטִילָה	הָקְטְלָה
	2 *m.*	הִקְטַלְתָּ	הָקְטַלְתָּ

			Hiqṭîl	Hoqṭal
Impf.	*sg.*	3 *m.*	יַקְטִיל	יָקְטַל
		3 *f.*		
		2 *m.*		
		2 *f.*	תַּקְטִילִי	תָּקְטְלִי
		1 *c.*		
	pl.	3 *m.*		
		3 *f.*	תַּקְטֵלְנָה	תָּקְטַלְנָה
		2 *m.*		
		2 *f.*		
		1 *c.*	*Cohort.* אַקְטִילָה	
Imperat.	*sg.*	*m.*	הַקְטֵל	wanting
		f.	הַקְטִילִי	
	pl.	*m.*		
		f.	הַקְטֵלְנָה	
Inf. const.			הַקְטִיל	wanting
abs.			הַקְטֵל	הָקְטֵל
Partic.			מַקְטִיל	מָקְטָל

b. Remarks. —

1. In the Imperfect, the characteristic ה of the stem is merged in the tense preformative, יַקְטִיל shortened from יְהַקְטִיל (cf. the Niqṭal Imperfect, Less. XXIX, *i*, 3).
2. The Jussive of the Hiqṭîl differs from the ordinary Imperfect in the forms without afformatives, the î of the last syllable being changed to ē; thus:

יַקְטֵל "let him cause to kill," תַּקְטֵל "let her cause to kill."

With a suffix the î reappears, thus:

יַקְדִּישֵׁם "let him consecrate them." (Contrast Less. XXVIII, *d*, 2.)

The same is true, in the Imperative singular masculine, with a suffix, thus:

הַקְדִּישֵׁהוּ "consecrate him." Emphatic הַקְטֵילָה (Less. XVIII, *e*).

3. When Wāw Consecutive is used with the Hiqṭîl, it is prefixed to the Jussive form (see Less. XVII, *e*); thus:

וַיַּקְטֵל "and he caused to kill."

Written Exercise

Translate: He will divide[33] the earth[25]. Let him divide it (masc.). Divide (thou, *m.*). Do not (thou, *m.*) divide. O let me divide. And he divided. And they caused him to be king[130] (hiϕ.).

Oral Exercise

THE STEMS OF קָטַל.

קְטַלְתֶּן תִּקְטְלִי קַטְלָנָה נִקְטַלְתֶּם הִקְטְלוּ הָקְטַלְתְּ יִקְטֹל הִתְקַטְלָנָה הִתְקַטַּלְנוּ הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ קְטוֹל הִקְטֵלָה אֶקְטֹל הָקְטַלְתֶּם הִקְטֵל יִתְקַטֵּל יִקְטִילוּ הִקְטִילָה הִקְטְלִי תִּקְטַלְנָה קָטַלְנוּ תִּקְטַל מָקְטֵל הִקְטִילוּ הִתְקַטְלָנָה נִקְטִיל תִּתְקַטֵּל תִּתְקַטְלוּ מִקְטִיל נִקְטֵל נִקְטָלָה קָטְלוּ אֶקְטַל אֶתְקַטֵּל תִּקְטִילִי נִקְטַלְתִּי תִּקְטְלוּ נִתְקַטֵּל מִתְקַטֵּל הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם הִקְטַלְנָה נִקְטְלוּ קָטַלְתִּי יִקְטֹל נִקְטַל הָקְטַלְנוּ נִקְטַלְתִּי קִטְלִי נִקְטַלְתֶּם קָטַלְתְּ יִקְטְלוּ יְקַטְּלוּ יִקְטְלוּ הִקְטַלְתֶּם קְטֹל קִטְלָה נִקְטַלְנוּ הִקְטַלְתִּי תִּתְקַטְלִי תִּקְטִיל יַקְטֵל

NOTE. — In describing a verbal form use the following order:

1. The Root, *i.e.* the Lexicon Form.
2. Stem.
3. Tense.
4. Number.
5. Person.
6. Gender.

LESSON XXXII

THE IRREGULAR VERBS

Pê Guttural Verbs

a. By irregular verbs are meant such as differ in inflection from the strong or regular verbs, such as קָטַל, either because of the presence of gutturals and weak letters, or because of containing two radicals only instead of three.

b. TABLE OF IRREGULAR VERBS

A. Guttural Verbs.	*A* 1.	Pê Guttural	עָמַד	to stand
	A 2.	ʾáyin Guttural	שָׁחַט	to slay
			בֵּרֵךְ (Qiṭṭēl)	to bless
	A 3.	Lámeḏ Guttural	שָׁלַח	to send
B. Biliteral Verbs.	*B* 1.	Double ʾáyin (ע״ע)	סַב	to go around
	B 2.	ʾáyin *û* (ע״ו)	קוּם	to stand
	B 3.	ʾáyin *î* (ע״י)	בִּין	to understand
C. Weak Verbs.	*C* 1.	Pê ʾáleph (פ״א)	אָכַל	to eat
	C 2.	Pê Wāw (פ״ו)	יָשַׁב	to sit
	C 3.	Pê Yôḏ (פ״י)	יָטַב	to be good
	C 4.	Pê Nûn (פ״נ)	נָגַשׁ	to approach
	C 5.	Lámeḏ ʾáleph (ל״א)	מָצָא	to find
	C 6.	Lámeḏ Hê (ל״ה)	גָּלָה	to uncover

NOTE. — Verbs ל״ה are always ל״ה in the Qal perfect.

c. **A 1.** Pê Guttural Verbs

Type: עָמַד "to stand"

CLUE FORMS

(Namely, the forms whose pointing differs from that of the corresponding forms of קָטַל. When there are more than one exhibiting the same characteristic only the first is given. Thus the Qal perfect plural עָמְדוּ is given; it is understood that the following form, the second feminine, is pointed in the same way עָמַדְתֶּן.)

		Qal	Niφ.	Hiφ.	Hoφ.
Pf.	*sg.* 3		נֶעֱמַד	הֶעֱמִיד	הָעְמַד
	3		נֶעֶמְדָה		
	2		neʿ-ʿe-m·-dā(h)		
	2				
	1				
	pl. 3				
	2	עֲמַדְתֶּם			
	2				
	1				
Impf.	*sg.* 3	יַעֲמֹד	יֵעָמֵד	יַעֲמִיד	יָעְמַד
	3				
	2				
	2	תַּעַמְדִי			
	1	אֶעֱמֹד			
Imperat.	*sg. m.*	עֲמֹד	הֵעָמֵד	הַעֲמֵד	
	f.	עִמְדִי			
	pl. m.				
	f.				
Inf. const.			הֵעָמֵד		
abs.			נַעֲמֹד, הֵעָמֹד		
Partic.			נֶעֱמָד	מַעֲמִיד	מָעְמָד

d. Remarks. —

1. Gutturals take composite rather than simple Š·wā; hence עֲמַדְתֶּם, not עִמַדְתֶּם; נֶעֱמַד not נֶעְמַד (the ַ under נ, in place of ֶ, is due to the vicinity of the guttural, cf. the Hiφîl Perfect).
2. Gutturals cannot be doubled; hence יַעֲמֹד, not יְעָמֹד.
3. Notice the result of the coming together of two vocal Š·wās, thus:

   נֶעֱמָדָה, from נֶעֱמְדָה, so תַּעֲמְדִי.

4. In most פ״ח verbs, the ח, though a guttural, takes silent Š·wā, thus:

   יַחְתֹּם "he will seal," נֶחְתַּם Niφal Perfect.

5. With stative verbs, פ״ח, like חָכַם "to be wise," חָזַק "to be strong," the Qal Imperfects are יֶחְכַּם, יֶחֱזַק.
6. The Intensive stems are regular.

Written Exercise

Translate: The wise[81] man[14] will stand[163]. And the boys[95] stood on[164] the ground[5]. And the wicked[196] kings[131] of the earth[25] dreamed[84]. The queens[131 fem.] of the earth will be strong[78] in[32] my ways[54].

LESSON XXXIII

A 2. ĺÁyin Guttural Verbs

Types: שָׁחַט "to slay," בֵּרֵךְ "to bless"

a. CLUE FORMS

		Qal	Niq.	Qiṭ.	Quṭ.	Hiθqaṭ.
Pf.	*sg.* 3			בֵּרֵךְ	בֹּרַךְ	הִתְבָּרֵךְ
	3	שָׁחֲטָה	נִשְׁחֲטָה			
	2			בֵּרַכְתָּ		
	2					
	1					

			Qal	Niq.	Qiṭ.	Quṭ.	Hiṯqaṭ.
Pf.	*pl.*	3	שָׁחֲטוּ				
		2			בֵּרַכְתֶּם	בֹּרַכְתֶּם	הִתְבָּרַכְתֶּם
		2					
		1					
Impf.	*sg.*	3	יִשְׁחַט		יְבָרֵךְ	יְבֹרַךְ	
		3					יִתְבָּרֵךְ
		2					
		2	תִּשָּׁחֲטִי	תִּשָּׁחֲטִי			
		1					
Imperat.	*sg.*	*m.*	שְׁחַט		בָּרֵךְ	wanting	הִתְבָּרֵךְ
		f.	שַׁחֲטִי	הִשָּׁחֲטִי			
	pl.	*m.*					
		f.					
Inf. const.			שְׁחֹט		בָּרֵךְ	wanting	
abs.							
Partic.					מְבָרֵךְ	מְבֹרָךְ	מִתְבָּרֵךְ

b. Remarks. —

1. The guttural prefers compound Š·wā, hence שָׁחֲטוּ, not שָׁחֲטוּ.
2. The guttural prefers the sound of *a*; hence יִשְׁחַט, not יִשְׁחַט. So in the Imperative, שְׁחַט, not שְׁחַט; the feminine שַׁחֲטִי is from שְׁחַטִי, just as קָטְלִי is from קָטְלִי (cf. Less. VIII, *e*).
3. Gutturals and ר cannot be doubled; hence בְּרַךְ, not בְּרַךְ; בָּרֵךְ, not בָּרַךְ. (The reason ברך is used as type in the intensive stems is that, in verbs ע״ח and ע״ה, the Dāγēš forte is implied, and the preceding vowel, therefore, is not lengthened; thus: שִׁחֵט ši[ḥ]-ḥēṭ, שְׁחַט šu[ḥ]-ḥaṭ.)

The Qiṭṭēl of נָחַם is נִחֵם ni[ḥ]-ḥam "to comfort," with *a* instead of *ē* in the last syllable because of the preceding guttural. The Niqṭal of נחם is also נִחַם (for נִנְחַם).

Written Exercise

Translate: And the good [88] priests [107] blessed [44] the boys [95] of the people [167]. And they cried [71] to [113] him, saying (לֵאמֹר lit. "to say"), Drive [51] out our enemies [13]. The kings [131] will serve [218] your Baals [40].

LESSON XXXIV

A 3. Lámeḥ Guttural Verbs

a. **Type: שָׁלַח "to send"**

		Qal	Niq.	Qit.	Quṭ.	Hiθqaṭ.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Perfect	*Sg.* 3			שִׁלַּח		הִשְׁתַּלַּח	הִשְׁלִיחַ	
	3							
	2							
	2	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שִׁלַּחְתָּ		הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתָּ	הִשְׁלַחְתָּ	הָשְׁלַחְתָּ
	1							
	Pl. 3							
	2							
	2							
	1							
Imperfect	*Sg.* 3	יִשְׁלַח	יִשָּׁלַח	יְשַׁלַּח		יִשְׁתַּלַּח	יַשְׁלִיחַ	
	3							
	2							
	2							
	1							
	Pl. 3							
	3	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה		תְּשַׁלַּחְנָה		תִּשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה	תַּשְׁלִיחְנָה	
	2							
	2							
	1							

		Qal	Niq.	Qiṭ.	Quṭ.	Hiθqaṭ.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Imperative	*Sg. m.*	שְׁלַח	הִשָּׁלַח	שַׁלַּח	wanting	הִשְׁתַּלַּח	הַשְׁלַח	wanting
	f.						הַשְׁלִיחִי	
	Pl. m.							
	f.			שַׁלַּחְנָה				
Infinitive	*const.*	שְׁלַח	הִשָּׁלַח	שַׁלַּח		הִשְׁתַּלַּח	הַשְׁלִיחַ	
	abs.	שָׁלוֹחַ	נִשְׁלוֹחַ	שַׁלֵּחַ			הַשְׁלֵחַ	הָשְׁלֵחַ
Participle		שֹׁלֵחַ שָׁלוּחַ		מְשַׁלֵּחַ		מִשְׁתַּלֵּחַ	מַשְׁלִיחַ	

b. Remarks. —

1. Páθaḥ furtive must intervene between a final guttural and any other preceding long vowel save Qámeṣ; hence מְשַׁלֵּחַ, not מְשַׁלֵּחַ; הִשְׁלִיחַ, not הִשְׁלִיחַ.
2. The final guttural prefers Páθaḥ to Ḥólem or Ṣērê; hence יִשְׁלַח, not יִשְׁלֹחַ; שַׁלַּח, not שַׁלֵּחַ, etc. Note, therefore, that the clue form of the Imperfects of all stems, except Hiqṭîl, has Páθaḥ as the vowel of second radical.
3. The guttural, by exception, takes simple Š·wā (thus, שָׁלַחְתְּ), save in the Perfect singular second person feminine of all the stems, in these a helping Páθaḥ is found instead. This does not cause the removal of the Dāγēš lene in the final ת; hence שָׁלַחַתְּ šā-lá-ḥ(a)t for שָׁלַחְתְּ.

Written Exercise

Translate: Thy word [53] shall not be forgotten [206]. In the day [91] of his being anointed [142 (niq. inf. c.)]. He caused thee to hear [210] his words, and caused thee to write [112] them in thy books [158]. And he fought [119] all [108] that day [91] that (Wāw sub. Less. XVII, *h*) I might send [207] thee.

Oral Exercise

THE GUTTURAL VERBS

הַעמִיד הָעמִיד עמֹד הֵעמֵד נֶעמַד תָּעמְדִי אעמַד נעמֹד עָמְדִי נָעמֹד
נָעמַד יַעמְדוּ יֶחזַק נחזַק הָעמִדְתָּ שחַט שחֹט שחטתְּ נשחטוּ ישָׁחֵט
יְבֹרַךְ נבֹרַךְ התברכִי אֶבָּרֵךְ שַׁחֵט נשחָט מבֹרָךְ שלַחְתְּ שִׁלְחוּ
נִשְׁלַח נשָׁלַח יִשְׁלַח תִּשְׁלְחִי אשתלַח משתלַח מָשְׁלָח מִשְׁלַח השלִיח
השלַחְתְּ נשַׁלַח תִּשְׁלַחנה נִשְׁלַח השתלַח הַשְׁלַח שַׁלַחנה אָשלַח שלַח
שלוּח שלוּח משלִיח

LESSON XXXV

BILITERAL VERBS: *B* 1. DOUBLE ĺÁYIN (ע״ע)

Type: סַב (סָבַב) "to go around"

NOTE. — These verbs are called "double ĺáyin" because the second radical (originally final) is repeated.

a. CLUE FORMS

		Qal	Niq.	Qit.	Quṭ.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Perfect	*Sg.* 3	סָב or סָבַב	נָסַב	סוֹבֵב	סוֹבַב	הֵסֵב	הוּסַב
	3	סָבְבָה or סַבָּה	נָסַבָּה	סוֹבְבָה		הֵסַבָּה	הוּסַבָּה
	2	סַבּוֹתָ	נָסַבּוֹתָ	סוֹבַבְתָּ		הֵסַבּוֹתָ	הוּסַבּוֹתָ
	2						
	1						
	Pl. 3	סָבְבוּ or סַבּוּ					
	2	סַבּוֹתֶם					
	2						
	1						

		Qal		Niq.	Qiṭ.	Quṭ.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Imperfect	*Sg.* 3	יָסֹב	יִסֹּב	יִסַּב	יְסוֹבֵב	יְסוֹבַב	יָסֵב	יוּסַב
	3							
	2						תָּסֵבִּי	
	2	תָּסֹבִּי	תְּסִבִּי	תִּסַּבִּי				
	1	אָסֹב	אֶסֹּב					
	Pl. 3							
	3	תִּסֹּבְנָה	תְּסֻבֶּינָה	תִּסַּבֶּינָה			תְּסֻבֶּינָה	תּוּסַבֶּינָה
	2							
	2							
	1							
Imperative	*Sg. m.*	סֹב			סוֹבֵב	wanting	הָסֵב	wanting
	f.	סֹבִּי						
	Pl. m.							
	f.	סֻבֶּינָה						
Participle		סֹבֵב		נָסָב	מְסוֹבֵב	מְסוֹבָב	מֵסֵב	מוּסָב
		סָבוּב						

b. Remarks. —

1. With any affix the second (final radical) is always doubled (but see 3 below).
2. In the Perfects throughout before consonantal affixes large Ḥôlem is inserted; in the Imperfects under the same circumstances large S·γôl is inserted.
3. The Intensive stems and often the third person forms of the Qal Perfect follow the analogy of triliteral stems, the second radical being repeated to supply a third radical.
4. The Qal Imperfect has two forms, the second doubles the first radical instead of the second; it is called the Aramaic Imperfect.

Written Exercise

Translate: We have surrounded[155] the enemies[13] of the king[131]. Let him go around[155] that he may take[122]. He caused the man[14] to go around the flock[140] of the lad[149]. We will surround this place[138] and we will take it.

LESSON XXXVI

BILITERAL VERBS: *B* 2. ʾÁYIN Û (ע״ו)

Type: קוּם "to arise"

a. CLUE FORMS

		Qal	Niq.	Qit.	Quṭ.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Perf.	*sg.* 3	קָם	נָקוֹם	קוֹמֵם	קוֹמַם	הֵקִים	הוּקַם
	3	קָמָה	נָקוֹמָה	קוֹמְמָה		הֵקִימָה	הוּקְמָה
	2	קַמְתָּ	נָקוֹמוֹתָ	קוֹמַמְתָּ		הֵקִימוֹתָ	הוּקַמְתָּ
	pl. 3						
	2						
	2						
	1						
Impf.	*sg.* 3	יָקוּם	יִקּוֹם	יְקוֹמֵם		יָקִים	יוּקַם
	3						
	2						
	2	תָּקוּמִי	תִּקּוֹמִי	תְּקוֹמְמִי	2 *pl.*	תָּקִימְנָה	
	1						
Imperat.	*sg. m.*	קוּם	הִקּוֹם	קוֹמֵם	wanting	הָקֵם	wanting
	f.	קוּמִי				הָקִימִי	
	pl. m.						
	f.	קֹמְנָה	הִקָּמְנָה	קוֹמַמְנָה		הָקֵמְנָה	

	Qal	Niq.	Qiṭ.	Quṭ.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Inf. const.	קוּם	הִקּוֹם	קוֹמֵם		הָקִים	הוּקַם
abs.	קוֹם	הִקּוֹם / נָקוֹם			הָקֵם	
Partic. act.	קָם	נָקוֹם	מְקוֹמֵם		מֵקִים	מוּקָם
pass.	קוּם					

b. Remarks. —

1. ע״ו verbs are quoted not, as usual, by the form of the Qal Perfect singular third person masculine, but by the Infinitive construct, which exhibits the characteristic middle *û*.
2. The Qal Perfect singular third person feminine and the feminine of the Participle active are distinguished from each other by the place of the accent, thus:

   קָמָה "she arose" קָמָה "arisen"

3. The Qal Jussive is יָקָם and with the Wāw Consecutive וַיָּקָם (way-yā́-qom), (see Less. XVII, *e*), the accent being drawn back to the open penult and the vowel of the last syllable consequently shortened.
4. The Perfects Niqṭal and Hiqṭîl in the forms having a consonantal afformative insert Ḥṓlem before the afformative (cf. ע״ע verbs).
5. The Intensives are formed like those of verbs ע״ע, the final radical being reduplicated.
6. The Jussive of the Hiqṭîl is יָקֵם, with Wāw Consecutive וַיָּקֵם.

Written Exercise

Translate: And he arose [183] and went [59]. Let God [20] arise. The queen [131 fem.] will arise. And I will cause to return [205]. Do not (thou, m.) cause to return. O cause (sing. m.) to return (Emph. Imper., Less. XVIII, *e*).

B 3. ʾÁYIN ô (ע״י)

Type: בִּין "to understand"

c. CLUE FORMS

			Qal	Niq.		Qal	Niq.
Perf.	*sg.*	3	בָּן	נָבוֹן	*pl.* 3		
		3	בָּנָה	נָבוֹנָה	2		
		2	בַּנְתָּ	נְבוֹנוֹתָ	2		
		2			1	בַּנּוּ	
		1					
Impf.	*sg.*	3	יָבִין	יִבּוֹן	*pl.* 3		
		3			3	תְּבִינָנָה	
		2			2		
		2			2		
		1			1		
Imperat.	*sg. m.*		בִּין		*pl. m.*		
	f.				*f.*	בִּינָה	
Inf. const.			בִּין		*abs.*	בוֹן	

d. REMARKS. —

1. The Qal Jussive is יָבֶן, with Wāw Consecutive וַיָּבֶן.
2. Compare in general verbs ע״ו.

Oral Exercise

THE BILITERAL VERBS

סבוֹת סוֹבֵב סובבתם יסוֹבֵב תסוֹבַבנה מסוֹבֵב הוסבה תוסבינה
מוסב הסבותי הֻסבו הָסבו יָסבו הסב מסב נָסב נסבותם סֹב יִסַּב
יִסַּב הִסַּב נָסבו נָסַב נִסַּב נִסַּב נָסַב סַבֵּב סבוב סבוֹב תָּסבי הוסבותם

קוּם יבין נבון הוקם הקימותָ הקימי תקומם בין בנְתִ תקמנה
תקומינה מקים הקם נקומונו יקום נקום הקום קוּם קוּם קם קַמה
קַמה יקוּם יקַם ויָקָם נקומו יקֵם ויָקֶם בנתם

LESSON XXXVII

WEAK VERBS: *C*1. PÊ ʾÁLEPH (פ״א)

Type: אָכַל "to eat"

a. CLUE FORMS

			Qal	Niq.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Pf.				נֶאֱכַל	הֶאֱכִיל	הָאֳכַל
Impf.	*sg.*	3	יֹאכַל			
		3				
		2				
		2	תֹּאכְלִי			
		1	אֹכַל			
	pl.	3				
		3	תֹּאכַלְנָה			
		2				
		2				
		1				
Imperat.	*sg. m.*		אֱכֹל			
	f.		אִכְלִי			
	pl. m.					
	f.		אֱכֹלְנָה			
Inf. const.			אֲכֹל			
abs.						
Partic.						

b. Remarks. —

1. פ״א verbs are Pê guttural verbs in all respects save in the Qal Imperfect where א quiesces in preceding Páθaḥ and the resultant Qāmeṣ is transmuted into Ḥólem, thus:

יֹאכַל = יְאכַל = יַאכַל

Notice the Páθaḥ in the second syllable instead of the regular Ḥólem.

2. In pause יֹאכַל becomes יֹאכֵל.
3. In Qal Imperfect singular first person אֹכַל is for אֶאכַל, the quiescent first radical is not written.
4. There are only five פ״א verbs; the one most common is אָמַר "to say," Qal Imperfect יֹאמַר, with Wāw Consecutive וַיֹּאמֶר (but first person וָאֹמַר); Qal Infinitive Construct אֱמֹר, with ל it becomes לֵאמֹר (from לֶאֱמֹר).

Written Exercise

Translate: And he said[21] to the man[4], From the tree[170] thou mayest eat[15]. I will make thee eat (Hiφ.) the flesh[46] of great[47] kings[131]. O let us not perish[2]. And I said, Draw[189] near (pl. fem.) that (Wāw sub.) we may eat.

LESSON XXXVIII

C 2. Pê Wāw (פ״ו) Verbs

Type: יָשַׁב "to dwell," "sit," יָרַשׁ "to take possession of"

a. CLUE FORMS

		Qal	Niq.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Pf.	*sg.* 3		נוֹשַׁב	הוֹשִׁיב	הוּשַׁב
	3			הוֹשִׁיבָה	
	2			הוֹשַׁבְתָּ	
	2				
	1				

		Qal		Niq.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Pf.	*pl.* 3					
	2			נוֹשַׁבְתֶּם		
	2					
	1					
Impf.	*sg.* 3	יֵשֵׁב	יִירַשׁ	יִוָּשֵׁב	יוֹשִׁיב	יוּשַׁב
	3					
	2					
	2					
	1					
	pl. 3					
	3			תִּוָּשַׁבְנָה		
	2					
	2					
	1					
Imperat. sg. m.		שֵׁב	יְרַשׁ	הִוָּשֵׁב	הוֹשֵׁב	
	f.	שְׁבִי				
	pl. m.	שְׁבוּ				
	f.	שֵׁבְנָה				
Inf. const.		שֶׁבֶת		הִוָּשֵׁב	הוֹשִׁיב	
abs.		יָשׁוֹב				
Partic.				נוֹשָׁב	מוֹשִׁיב	מוּשָׁב

b. Remarks. —

1. Verbs פ״ו appear as פ״י in the Qal Perfect.
   In the Qal Imperfect the original ו disappears altogether; thus יֵשֵׁב (and so in seven other verbs), or is changed to י and quiesces; thus יִירַשׁ.
2. The Qal Imperfect with Wāw Consecutive is וַיֵּשֶׁב, וַיִּירַשׁ.
3. In the Qal Imperative and in the Infinitive, the ו(י) is usually dropped.

In the Infinitive Construct this loss is compensated for by adding the feminine ending תּ; thus שֶׁבֶת, which with a suffix is שִׁבְתִּי "my sitting."

4. In the Niqṭal the Wāw appears throughout.
   In the Perfect and in the Participle it coalesces with Páθaḥ to form Ḥólem; thus נָוְשַׁב naw-šaβ = nau-šaβ = nô-šaβ = נוֹשָׁב (cf. the Hiqṭîl throughout).
5. In the Hoqṭal וּ uniting with Qibbûṣ forms Šûreq.
6. The verb הָלַךְ "to go" forms its Qal Imperfect (and the entire Hiφîl) like a פ״י verb, יֵלֵךְ, וַיֵּלֶךְ, הוֹלִיךְ.

Written Exercise

Translate: And he sat[102] on the ground[5] all[108] day[91]. O come down[100 (emphatic imperat.)] with[166] thy sword[87]. And he went down that he might know[90] the words[53]: They shall possess[101] them. My seed[75] shall know their flocks[140]. And he said[21], Sit down[102] that I may take[122] them.

C 3. Pê Yôδ (פ״י) Verbs

c. **Type: יָטַב "to be good"**

	Qal	Hiq.		Qal	Hiq.
Pf.		הֵיטִיב	*Imperat.*		הֵיטֵב
		הֵיטַבְתָּם	*Inf.*	יְטַב	
Impf.	יִיטַב	יֵיטִיב	*Partic.*		מֵיטִיב

d. Remarks. —

1. Qal Imperfect with Wāw Consecutive וַיִּיטַב.
2. In these verbs Yôδ is the original first radical.
   In the Qal Imperfect it quiesces in Ḥíreq, and in the Hiqṭîl, it combines with Páθaḥ to form large Ṣērê.
3. There are but six or seven of these verbs.

LESSON XXXIX

C 4. Pê Nûn (פ״נ) Verbs

Types: נָגַשׁ "to approach," נָפַל "to fall," נָתַן "to give"

a. CLUE FORMS

	Qal			Niq.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Pf.	נָגַשׁ	נָפַל	נָתַן נָתַתָּ	נִגַּשׁ	הִגִּישׁ	הָגַּשׁ
Impf.	יִגַּשׁ	יִפֹּל	יִתֵּן	יִנָּגַשׁ	יַגִּישׁ	יֻגַּשׁ
Imperat.	גַּשׁ	נְפֹל	תֵּן			
		נִפְלִי				
		נְפֹלְנָה	גַּשְׁנָה			
Inf. const.	גֶּשֶׁת	נְפֹל	תֵּת			
abs.						

b. Remarks. —

1. Pê Nûn verbs are divided into two classes, those that have the vowel Ḥólem in the Qal Imperfect and those that have the vowel Páθaḥ.
2. All Pê Nûn verbs assimilate the Nûn with the second radical (which is consequently doubled) when this Nûn would regularly close the first syllable; thus יִגַּשׁ from יִנְגַּשׁ, נִגַּשׁ from נִנְגַּשׁ.
3. In the Imperative and the Infinitive Construct of verbs with Ḥólem in the Qal Imperfect, the נ remains; in verbs with Páθaḥ, the נ is dropped.

   In the case of the Infinitive Construct, the נ being dropped, ת is added to lengthen the form (cf. verbs פ״ן).
4. The verb נָתַן has special peculiarities.
   (1) The final Nûn is assimilated with the consonant of consonantal affixes.
   (2) The Qal Imperfect has Ṣērê in the second syllable.

(3) The Qal Infinitive Construct תֵּת arises from תִּנְתְּ by assimilation of Nûn with the affixed ת; hence with a suffix תִּתִּי "my giving."

5. The verb לָקַח "to take," in the Qal Imperfect, assimilates the ל like a פ״ן verb, thus:

יִקַּח "he will take."

Imperative קַח, Infinitive Construct קַחַת.

6. Some פ״י verbs assimilate the Yôδ like פ״ן verbs, thus:

יָצַת "to burn" יִצַּת "it will burn."

7. Notice the Qibbûṣ in place of Qāmeṣ Ḥāṭûφ in the Hoφ'al.

Written Exercise

Translate: Give [154] to me the books [158] of the prophets [146]. And he gave to me all [108] that gold [68]. Take [122] ye my sword [87]. I will cause you to fall [150 (Hiq.)] in that day [91]. Deliver [152] me from the swords of the wicked [196 pl.].

Oral Exercise

VERBS פ״ן, פ״ו, פ״א

יאכַל אכַל אכֵל יֵאכל אכל אכְלִי תאכְלִי ישֵׁב שֵׁבת יוֹשֵׁב נוֹשָׁב
הוֹשִׁיב הוֹשַׁב הֵיטִיב הֵישַׁב נושבוּ גש יִגַּשׁ גֹּשֶׁת נְגַשׁ יְנַגֵּשׁ
הַגֵּישׁ תַּגֵּשְׁנָה הַגֵּשׁ הַגִּישִׁי הִנָּגֵשׁ נִגָּשׁ יִפֹּל נְפֹל

LESSON XL

C 5. LÁMEḴ ʾÁLEφ (ל״א)

Type: מָצָא "to find," מָלֵא "to be full"

REMARKS. — (See the Paradigm, p. 108 *f*).

1. א quiesces whenever it is final.
2. It quiesces also before consonantal affixes.

(1) In all the Perfects save the Qal, and in the Qal as well of stative verbs (מָלֵא), א quiesces in Ṣērê.
(2) In the Qal Perfect of the active verb it quiesces in Qámeṣ.
(3) In the Imperfects and Imperatives it quiesces in S·γôl.

3. It is a consonant only before vocalic affixes.
4. When א quiesces in Páθaḥ, the vowel is lengthened to Qámeṣ.

Written Exercise

Translate: God created [43] the heavens [209] and the earth [25] with [166] the breath [192] of his lips [200] (dual). We found [136] the good [88] sword [87] and we will find the wise [81] man [14]. And the king [131] said [21], I hate [199] him for (כִּי) he does not prophesy [145] good.

LESSON XLI

16. LÁMEA HÊ (ל״ה) VERBS

Type: גָּלָה "to uncover," "reveal"

REMARKS. — (See the Paradigm, p. 110*f*).

1. The Perfect singular third person masculine of all stems ends in ־ה.
   The Perfect singular third person feminine of all stems ends in ־תָה.
   The Imperfect singular third person masculine of all stems ends in ־ה (also the Participles).
   The Imperative singular masculine of all stems ends in ־ה.
   The Infinitive Construct of all stems end in ־וֹת.
2. Lámeδ Hê verbs are properly ל״י.
   This original third radical י appears only in the Qal passive Participle (where it is a consonant), and, as a quiescent, in all forms with consonantal affixes.
   In the Perfects active it quiesces in Ḥîreq (usually); in the Perfects passive it quiesces in Ṣērê (usually); in the Imperfects it quiesces in large S·γôl.
3. Before vocalic affixes the Yôδ disappears and the affixes come therefore directly after the second radical.

4. Jussive forms are made by removing (apocopating) the ending הָ־.

יִגְלֶה	becomes	יִגֶל or יִגֶּל from יִגְל
יִגְלֶה	becomes	יִגֶל
יִגַלֶּה	becomes	יִגַל
יִגַלֶּה	becomes	יִגֶּל from יִגַל
יִתְגַלֶּה	becomes	יִתְגַל

5. ל״ה verbs are very numerous.

6. הָיָה "to become," "to be," is doubly weak, being ל״ה and Pê guttural. It has certain peculiarities. Qal Imperfect clue form is יִהְיֶה yih-ye(h) with *silent* Šᵊwā under the initial guttural. The Méθeγ merely serves to call attention to this peculiarity.

יִהְיֶה apocopated becomes יְהִי from יְהִי, the Híreq passing over to the second letter; with Wāw Consecutive וַיְהִי wa(y)-yᵊ-hî, with Dāγēš forte omitted from the Yôδ because of the vocal Šᵊwā following (see Less. VI, *c*). The verb חָיָה "to live," has the same peculiarities.

Written Exercise

Translate: And he revealed [48] the good [88] words [53] which [27] (were) in the great book [158]. And the king [131] shall build [39] in these places [138]. The prophet [146] commanded [179] to reveal it to her. I will redeem [173] thy seed [75] in the land [25] which thou seest [190].

Oral Exercise

Verbs ל״א and ל״ה

מצאה מצאתָ יִמְצא תִמְצאנה מִצא מצֹא נמצאת אמצא מִצאנו
ימצאו הִמצאתם הַמצא תמציאי התמצאו נתמצא מָמצא נִמצא
נָלתה גלית גְלה גלוי אֱגלה נגליתָ הָגלית התגליתָ גִליתי
גְליתי יגלה מְגַלה הגלינו יִגל יגל יִגל יתגל תָגלינה תְגַלו תגלו
נגלָה הגלו גלו הגלינה גִליתם יְגַלךְ יגלֵנו גלינו גְלינו
הָגליתן

PARADIGMS OF VERBS

קָטַל "to kill," כָּבֵד "to be

		Qal		Niphal
		active	*stative*	
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* קָטַל	* כָּבֵד	* נִקְטַל
	3 *f.*	* קָטְלָה	* כָּבְדָה	* נִקְטְלָה
	2 *m.*	* קָטַלְתָּ	* כָּבַדְתָּ	* נִקְטַלְתָּ
	2 *f.*	קָטַלְתְּ	כָּבַדְתְּ	נִקְטַלְתְּ
	1 *c.*	קָטַלְתִּי	כָּבַדְתִּי	נִקְטַלְתִּי
	pl. 3 *c.*	קָטְלוּ	כָּבְדוּ	נִקְטְלוּ
	2 *m.*	* קְטַלְתֶּם	* כְּבַדְתֶּם	נִקְטַלְתֶּם
	2 *f.*	קְטַלְתֶּן	כְּבַדְתֶּן	נִקְטַלְתֶּן
	1 *c.*	קָטַלְנוּ	כָּבַדְנוּ	נִקְטַלְנוּ
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יִקְטֹל	* יִכְבַּד	* יִקָּטֵל
	3 *f.*	תִּקְטֹל	תִּכְבַּד	תִּקָּטֵל
	2 *m.*	תִּקְטֹל	תִּכְבַּד	תִּקָּטֵל
	2 *f.*	* תִּקְטְלִי	* תִּכְבְּדִי	* תִּקָּטְלִי
	1 *c.*	אֶקְטֹל	אֶכְבַּד	אֶקָּטֵל
	pl. 3 *m.*	יִקְטְלוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִקָּטְלוּ
	3 *f.*	* תִּקְטֹלְנָה	* תִּכְבַּדְנָה	תִּקָּטַלְנָה
	2 *m.*	תִּקְטְלוּ	תִּכְבְּדוּ	תִּקָּטְלוּ
	2 *f.*	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	תִּכְבַּדְנָה	תִּקָּטַלְנָה
	1 *c.*	נִקְטֹל	נִכְבַּד	נִקָּטֵל
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* קְטֹל	* כְּבַד	* הִקָּטֵל
	2 *f.*	* קִטְלִי	* כִּבְדִי	* הִקָּטְלִי
	pl. 2 *m.*	קִטְלוּ	כִּבְדוּ	הִקָּטְלוּ
	2 *f.*	קְטֹלְנָה	כְּבַדְנָה	הִקָּטַלְנָה
Inf.		* קְטֹל	* כְּבַד	* הִקָּטֵל
Inf. absol.		* קָטוֹל	* כָּבוֹד	* הִקָּטֵל, נִקְטֹל
Part. act.		* קֹטֵל	* כָּבֵד	* קָטֹן
pass.		* קָטוּל		* נִקְטָל

heavy,” קָטַן “to be little”

Hoφial	Hiφîil	Hiθpaiēl	Puïal	Piïēl
* הָקְטַל	* הִקְטִיל	* הִתְקַטֵּל	* קָטַל	* קִטֵּל
* הָקְטָלָה	* הִקְטִילָה	* הִתְקַטְּלָה	* קָטְלָה	* קִטְּלָה
* הָקְטַלְתָּ	* הִקְטַלְתָּ	* הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ	* קָטַלְתָּ	* קִטַּלְתָּ
הָקְטָלְתְּ	הִקְטַלְתְּ	הִתְקַטַּלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קִטַּלְתְּ
הָקְטַלְתִּי	הִקְטַלְתִּי	הִתְקַטַּלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קִטַּלְתִּי
הָקְטְלוּ	הִקְטִילוּ	הִתְקַטְּלוּ	קָטְלוּ	קִטְּלוּ
הָקְטָלְתֶּם	הִקְטַלְתֶּם	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קִטַּלְתֶּם
הָקְטַלְתֶּן	הִקְטַלְתֶּן	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן	קִטַּלְתֶּן
הָקְטַלְנוּ	הִקְטַלְנוּ	הִתְקַטַּלְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ	קִטַּלְנוּ
* יָקְטַל	* יַקְטִיל	* יִתְקַטֵּל	* יָקְטַל	* יְקַטֵּל
תָּקְטַל	תַּקְטִיל	תִּתְקַטֵּל	תָּקְטַל	תְּקַטֵּל
תָּקְטַל	תַּקְטִיל	תִּתְקַטֵּל	תָּקְטַל	תְּקַטֵּל
* תָּקְטְלִי	* תַּקְטִילִי	* תִּתְקַטְּלִי	* תָּקְטְלִי	* תְּקַטְּלִי
אָקְטַל	אַקְטִיל	אֶתְקַטֵּל	אָקְטַל	אֲקַטֵּל
יָקְטְלוּ	יַקְטִילוּ	יִתְקַטְּלוּ	יָקְטְלוּ	יְקַטְּלוּ
* תָּקְטַלְנָה	* תַּקְטִלְנָה	* תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה	* תָּקְטַלְנָה	* תְּקַטַּלְנָה
תָּקְטְלוּ	תַּקְטִילוּ	תִּתְקַטְּלוּ	תָּקְטְלוּ	תְּקַטְּלוּ
תָּקְטַלְנָה	תַּקְטִלְנָה	תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה	תָּקְטַלְנָה	תְּקַטַּלְנָה
נָקְטַל	נַקְטִיל	נִתְקַטֵּל	נָקְטַל	נְקַטֵּל
	* הַקְטֵל	* הִתְקַטֵּל		* קַטֵּל
	* הַקְטִילִי	* הִתְקַטְּלִי		* קַטְּלִי
wanting	הַקְטִילוּ	הִתְקַטְּלוּ	wanting	קַטְּלוּ
	* הַקְטֵלְנָה	* הִתְקַטַּלְנָה		* קַטַּלְנָה
	* הַקְטֵל	* הִתְקַטֵּל		* קַטֵּל
* הָקְטֵל	* הַקְטֵל	* הִתְקַטֵּל	* קָטֹל	* קַטֹּל, קַטֵּל
	* מַקְטִיל	* מִתְקַטֵּל		* מְקַטֵּל
מָקְטָל			מְקָטָל	

Singular

	1 c.	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.
Qal pf. sg. 3 *m.*	קְטָלַנִי	קְטָלְךָ	קְטָלֵךְ	קְטָלָהוּ / קְטָלוֹ	קְטָלָהּ
3 *f.*	קְטָלַתְנִי	קְטָלַתְךָ	קְטָלָתְךְ	קְטָלַתְהוּ / קְטָלַתּוּ	קְטָלַתָּה
2 *m.*	קְטַלְתַּנִי	——	——	קְטַלְתָּהוּ / קְטַלְתּוֹ	קְטַלְתָּה
2 *f.*	קְטַלְתִּינִי	——	——	קְטַלְתִּיהוּ / קְטַלְתִּיו	קְטַלְתִּיהָ
1 *c.*	——	קְטַלְתִּיךְ	קְטַלְתִּיךְ	קְטַלְתִּיו	קְטַלְתִּיהָ
pl. 3 *c.*	קְטָלוּנִי	קְטָלוּךְ	קְטָלוּךְ	קְטָלוּהוּ	קְטָלוּהָ
2 *m.*	קְטַלְתּוּנִי	——	——	קְטַלְתּוּהוּ	קְטַלְתּוּהָ
1 *c.*	——	קְטָלְנוּךְ	קְטָלְנוּךְ	קְטָלְנוּהוּ	קְטָלְנוּהָ
Impf. sg. 3 *m.*	יְקְטָלַנִי	יְקְטָלְךָ	יְקְטָלֵךְ	יְקְטָלֵהוּ	יְקְטָלֶהָ
with Nûn energ.	יְקְטָלֶנִּי	יְקְטָלֶךָּ		יְקְטָלֶנּוּ	יְקְטָלֶנָּה
pl. 3 *m.*	יְקְטָלוּנִי	יְקְטָלוּךְ	יְקְטָלוּךְ	יְקְטָלוּהוּ	יְקְטָלוּהָ
Imp. sg. 2 *m.*	קָטְלַנִי	——	——	קָטְלֵהוּ	קָטְלָהּ
Inf.	קָטְלִי / קָטְלַנִי	קָטְלְךָ / קָטְלֵךְ	קָטְלֵךְ	קָטְלוֹ	קָטְלָהּ
Pîēl pf. sg. 3 *m.*	קִטְּלַנִי	קִטֵּלְךָ	קִטְּלֵךְ	קִטְּלוֹ	קִטְּלָהּ
Hiph. pf. sg. 3 *m.*	הִקְטִילַנִי	הִקְטִילְךָ	הִקְטִילֵךְ	הִקְטִילוֹ	הִקְטִילָהּ

Plural

1 c.	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.
קְטָלָנוּ	קְטַלְכֶם	קְטַלְכֶן	קְטָלָם	קְטָלָן
קְטָלָתְנוּ	קְטָלַתְכֶם	קְטָלַתְכֶן	קְטָלָתָם	קְטָלָתַן
קְטַלְתָּנוּ	——	——	קְטַלְתָּם	קְטַלְתָּן
קְטַלְתִּינוּ	——	——	קְטַלְתִּים	קְטַלְתִּין
——	קְטַלְתִּיכֶם	קְטַלְתִּיכֶן	קְטָלִתִּים	קְטָלִתִּין
קְטָלוּנוּ	קְטָלוּכֶם	קְטָלוּכֶן	קְטָלוּם	קְטָלוּן
קְטָלְתוּנוּ	——	——	קְטָלְתוּם	קְטָלְתוּן
——	קְטָלְנוּכֶם	קְטָלְנוּכֶן	קְטָלְנוּם	קְטָלְנוּן
יְקְטְלֵנוּ יְקְטָלֶנּוּ	יְקְטָלֶכֶם	יְקְטָלֶכֶן	יְקְטְלֵם	יְקְטְלֵן
יְקְטָלוּנוּ	יְקְטָלוּכֶם	יְקְטָלוּכֶן	יְקְטָלוּם	יְקְטָלוּן
קָטְלֵנוּ	——	——	קָטְלֵם	
קָטָלָנוּ	קְטָלְכֶם	קְטָלְכֶן	קְטָלָם	קְטָלָן
קְטָלָנוּ	קְטָלְכֶם	קְטָלְכֶן	קְטָלָם	קְטָלָן
הִקְטִילָנוּ	הִקְטִילְכֶם	הִקְטִילְכֶן	הִקְטִילָם	הִקְטִילָן

A 1. PÊ GUTTURAL VERBS

		Qal	Niφ'al	Hiφ'îl	Hoφ'al
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	עָמַד	* נֶעֱמַד	* הֶעֱמִיד	* הָעְמַד
	3 *f.*	עָמְדָה	* נֶעֶמְדָה	הֶעֱמִידָה	הָעְמְדָה
	2 *m.*	עָמַדְתָּ	נֶעֱמַדְתָּ	הֶעֱמַדְתָּ	הָעְמַדְתָּ
	2 *f.*	עָמַדְתְּ	נֶעֱמַדְתְּ	הֶעֱמַדְתְּ	הָעְמַדְתְּ
	1 *c.*	עָמַדְתִּי	נֶעֱמַדְתִּי	הֶעֱמַדְתִּי	הָעְמַדְתִּי
	pl. 3 *c.*	עָמְדוּ	נֶעֶמְדוּ	הֶעֱמִידוּ	הָעְמְדוּ
	2 *m.*	* עֲמַדְתֶּם	נֶעֱמַדְתֶּם	הֶעֱמַדְתֶּם	הָעְמַדְתֶּם
	2 *f.*	* עֲמַדְתֶּן	נֶעֱמַדְתֶּן	הֶעֱמַדְתֶּן	הָעְמַדְתֶּן
	1 *c.*	עָמַדְנוּ	נֶעֱמַדְנוּ	הֶעֱמַדְנוּ	הָעְמַדְנוּ
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יַעֲמֹד	* יֵחָזֵק	* יַעֲמִיד	* יָעְמַד
	3 *f.*	תַּעֲמֹד	תֵּחָזֵק	תַּעֲמִיד	תָּעְמַד
	2 *m.*	תַּעֲמֹד	תֵּחָזֵק	תַּעֲמִיד	תָּעְמַד
	2 *f.*	* תַּעֲמְדִי	* תֵּחָזְקִי	תַּעֲמִידִי	* תָּעְמְדִי
	1 *c.*	* אֶעֱמֹד	אֵחָזֵק	אַעֲמִיד	אָעְמַד
	pl. 3 *m.*	* יַעַמְדוּ	* יֵחָזְקוּ	יַעֲמִידוּ	יָעְמְדוּ
	3 *f.*	תַּעֲמֹדְנָה	תֵּחָזַקְנָה	תַּעֲמִדְנָה	תָּעְמַדְנָה
	2 *m.*	תַּעֲמֹדוּ	תֵּחָזְקוּ	תַּעֲמִידוּ	תָּעְמְדוּ
	2 *f.*	תַּעֲמֹדְנָה	תֵּחָזַקְנָה	תַּעֲמִדְנָה	תָּעְמַדְנָה
	1 *c.*	נַעֲמֹד	נֵחָזֵק	נַעֲמִיד	נָעְמַד
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* עֲמֹד	* חָזֵק	* הַעֲמֵד	wanting
	2 *f.*	עִמְדִי	חִזְקִי	הַעֲמִידִי	
	pl. 2 *m.*	עִמְדוּ	חִזְקוּ	הַעֲמִידוּ	
	2 *f.*	* עֲמֹדְנָה	* חָזַקְנָה	הַעֲמִדְנָה	
Inf.		* עֲמֹד	* חֲזֵק	הַעֲמִיד	
Inf. absol.		עָמוֹד	* נַעֲמוֹד	הָעֲמֵד	* הָעְמֵד
Part. act.		עֹמֵד		מַעֲמִיד	
	pass.	עָמוּד	* נֶעֱמָד		מָעְמָד

A 2. ʾÁYIN GUTTURAL VERBS

		Qal	Niφial	Piēl	Puial	Hiφpaiēl
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	שָׁחַט	נִשְׁחַט	* בֵּרֵךְ	* בֹּרַךְ	* הִתְבָּרֵךְ
	3 *f.*	שָׁחְטָה	* נִשְׁחַטָה	בֵּרְכָה	בֹּרְכָה	הִתְבָּרְכָה
	2 *m.*	שָׁחַטְתָּ	נִשְׁחַטְתָּ	בֵּרַכְתָּ	בֹּרַכְתָּ	הִתְבָּרַכְתָּ
	2 *f.*	שָׁחַטְתְּ	נִשְׁחַטְתְּ	בֵּרַכְתְּ	בֹּרַכְתְּ	הִתְבָּרַכְתְּ
	1 *c.*	שָׁחַטְתִּי	נִשְׁחַטְתִּי	בֵּרַכְתִּי	בֹּרַכְתִּי	הִתְבָּרַכְתִּי
	pl. 3 *c.*	שָׁחֲטוּ	* נִשְׁחֲטוּ	בֵּרְכוּ	בֹּרְכוּ	הִתְבָּרְכוּ
	2 *m.*	שְׁחַטְתֶּם	נִשְׁחַטְתֶּם	בֵּרַכְתֶּם	בֹּרַכְתֶּם	הִתְבָּרַכְתֶּם
	2 *f.*	שְׁחַטְתֶּן	נִשְׁחַטְתֶּן	בֵּרַכְתֶּן	בֹּרַכְתֶּן	הִתְבָּרַכְתֶּן
	1 *c.*	שָׁחַטְנוּ	נִשְׁחַטְנוּ	בֵּרַכְנוּ	בֹּרַכְנוּ	הִתְבָּרַכְנוּ
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	יִשְׁחַט	* יִשָּׁחֵט	* יְבָרֵךְ	* יְבֹרַךְ	* יִתְבָּרַךְ
	3 *f.*	תִּשְׁחַט	תִּשָּׁחֵט	תְּבָרֵךְ	תְּבֹרַךְ	תִּתְבָּרַךְ
	2 *m.*	תִּשְׁחַט	תִּשָּׁחֵט	תְּבָרֵךְ	תְּבֹרַךְ	תִּתְבָּרַךְ
	2 *f.*	תִּשְׁחֲטִי	* תִּשָּׁחֲטִי	תְּבָרְכִי	תְּבֹרְכִי	תִּתְבָּרְכִי
	1 *c.*	אֶשְׁחַט	אִשָּׁחֵט	אֲבָרֵךְ	אֲבֹרַךְ	אֶתְבָּרַךְ
	pl. 3 *m.*	יִשְׁחֲטוּ	יִשָּׁחֲטוּ	יְבָרְכוּ	יְבֹרְכוּ	יִתְבָּרְכוּ
	3 *f.*	תִּשְׁחַטְנָה	תִּשָּׁחַטְנָה	תְּבָרַכְנָה	תְּבֹרַכְנָה	תִּתְבָּרַכְנָה
	2 *m.*	תִּשְׁחֲטוּ	תִּשָּׁחֲטוּ	תְּבָרְכוּ	תְּבֹרְכוּ	תִּתְבָּרְכוּ
	2 *f.*	תִּשְׁחַטְנָה	תִּשָּׁחַטְנָה	תְּבָרַכְנָה	תְּבֹרַכְנָה	תִּתְבָּרַכְנָה
	1 *c.*	נִשְׁחַט	נִשָּׁחֵט	נְבָרֵךְ	נְבֹרַךְ	נִתְבָּרַךְ
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	שְׁחַט	* הִשָּׁחֵט	* בָּרֵךְ		* הִתְבָּרַךְ
	2 *f.*	שִׁחֲטִי	* הִשָּׁחֲטִי	* בָּרְכִי	wanting	הִתְבָּרְכִי
	pl. 2 *m.*	שִׁחֲטוּ	הִשָּׁחֲטוּ	בָּרְכוּ		הִתְבָּרְכוּ
	2 *f.*	שְׁחַטְנָה	הִשָּׁחַטְנָה	* בָּרַכְנָה		הִתְבָּרַכְנָה
Inf.		שְׁחֹט	* הִשָּׁחֵט	* בָּרֵךְ	wanting	* הִתְבָּרֵךְ
Inf. absol.		שָׁחוֹט	נִשְׁחוֹט	* בָּרֵךְ		
Part. act.		שֹׁחֵט		* מְבָרֵךְ		* מִתְבָּרֵךְ
pass.		שָׁחוּט	נִשְׁחָט		* מְבֹרָךְ	

			Qal	Niφ̈al	Pīlēl
Pf.	*sg.*	3 *m.*	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	* שִׁלַּח
		3 *f.*	שָׁלְחָה	נִשְׁלְחָה	שִׁלְּחָה
		2 *m.*	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שִׁלַּחְתָּ
		2 *f.*	* שָׁלַחַתְּ	* נִשְׁלַחַתְּ	* שִׁלַּחַתְּ
		1 *c.*	שָׁלַחְתִּי	etc.	etc.
	pl.	3 *c.*	שָׁלְחוּ		
		2 *m.*	שְׁלַחְתֶּם		
		2 *f.*	שְׁלַחְתֶּן		
		1 *c.*	שָׁלַחְנוּ		
Impf.	*sg.*	3 *m.*	* יִשְׁלַח	* יִשָּׁלַח	* יְשַׁלַּח
		3 *f.*	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשָּׁלַח	תְּשַׁלַּח
		2 *m.*	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשָּׁלַח	תְּשַׁלַּח
		2 *f.*	תִּשְׁלְחִי	תִּשָּׁלְחִי	תְּשַׁלְּחִי
		1 *c.*	אֶשְׁלַח	אִשָּׁלַח	אֲשַׁלַּח
	pl.	3 *m.*	יִשְׁלְחוּ	יִשָּׁלְחוּ	יְשַׁלְּחוּ
		3 *f.*	* תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	* תִּשָּׁלַחְנָה	* תְּשַׁלַּחְנָה
		2 *m.*	תִּשְׁלְחוּ	תִּשָּׁלְחוּ	תְּשַׁלְּחוּ
		2 *f.*	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשָּׁלַחְנָה	תְּשַׁלַּחְנָה
		1 *c.*	נִשְׁלַח	נִשָּׁלַח	נְשַׁלַּח
Imp.	*sg.*	2 *m.*	* שְׁלַח	* הִשָּׁלַח	* שַׁלַּח
		2 *f.*	שִׁלְחִי	הִשָּׁלְחִי	* שַׁלְּחִי
	pl.	2 *m.*	שִׁלְחוּ	הִשָּׁלְחוּ	שַׁלְּחוּ
		2 *f.*	* שְׁלַחְנָה	הִשָּׁלַחְנָה	* שַׁלַּחְנָה
Inf.			* שְׁלֹחַ	* הִשָּׁלַח	* שַׁלַּח
Inf. absol.			* שָׁלוֹחַ	נִשְׁלוֹחַ	שַׁלֵּחַ
Part. act.			* שֹׁלֵחַ		* מְשַׁלֵּחַ
pass.			* שָׁלוּחַ	נִשְׁלָח	

Puial	Hiφpaiēl	Hiφîl	Hoφial
שְׁלַח	* הִשְׁתַּלַּח	* הִשְׁלִיחַ	הָשְׁלַח
שְׁלְחָה	הִשְׁתַּלְּחָה	הִשְׁלִיחָה	הָשְׁלְחָה
שְׁלַּחְתָּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתָּ	הִשְׁלַחְתָּ	הָשְׁלַחְתָּ
* שְׁלַּחַתְּ	* הִשְׁתַּלַּחַתְּ	* הִשְׁלַחַתְּ	* הָשְׁלַחַתְּ
etc.	etc.	הִשְׁלַחְתִּי	etc.
		הִשְׁלִיחוּ	
		הִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	
		הִשְׁלַחְתֶּן	
		הִשְׁלַחְנוּ	
יְשֻׁלַּח	יִשְׁתַּלַּח	* יַשְׁלִיחַ	יָשְׁלַח
etc.	etc.	תַּשְׁלִיחַ	etc.
		תַּשְׁלִיחַ	
		תַּשְׁלִיחִי	
		אַשְׁלִיחַ	
		יַשְׁלִיחוּ	
		תַּשְׁלַחְנָה	
		תַּשְׁלִיחוּ	
		תַּשְׁלַחְנָה	
		נַשְׁלִיחַ	
	* הִשְׁתַּלַּח	* הַשְׁלַח	
	הִשְׁתַּלְּחִי	הַשְׁלִיחִי	
wanting	הִשְׁתַּלְּחוּ	הַשְׁלִיחוּ	wanting
	* הִשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה	הַשְׁלַחְנָה	
	* הִשְׁתַּלַּח	* הַשְׁלִיחַ	
wanting		* הַשְׁלַח	* הָשְׁלַח
	* מִשְׁתַּלַּח	* מַשְׁלִיחַ	
מְשֻׁלָּח			מָשְׁלָח

			Qal		Niφ'al
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*		* סַב	סָבַב or	* נָסַב
	3 *f.*		* סַבָּה	סָבְבָה or	* נָסַבָּה
	2 *m.*		* סַבּוֹתָ		* נָסַבּוֹתָ
	2 *f.*		סַבּוֹת		נָסַבּוֹת
	1 *c.*		סַבּוֹתִי		נָסַבּוֹתִי
	pl. 3 *c.*		סַבּוּ	סָבְבוּ or	נָסַבּוּ
	2 *m.*		סַבּוֹתֶם		נָסַבּוֹתֶם
	2 *f.*		סַבּוֹתֶן		נָסַבּוֹתֶן
	1 *c.*		סַבּוֹנוּ		נָסַבּוֹנוּ
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יָסַב	* יִסַּב		* יִסַּב
	3 *f.*	תָּסַב	תִּסַּב		תִּסַּב
	2 *m.*	תָּסַב	תִּסַּב		תִּסַּב
	2 *f.*	* תָּסֹבִּי	תִּסֹּבִי		* תִּסַּבִּי
	1 *c.*	אָסַב	אֶסַּב		אֶסַּב
	pl. 3 *m.*	יָסֹבּוּ	יִסַּבּוּ		יִסַּבּוּ
	3 *f.*	* תָּסֻבֶּינָה	תִּסֻּבְנָה		תִּסַּבֶּינָה
	2 *m.*	תָּסֹבּוּ	תִּסַּבּוּ		תִּסַּבּוּ
	2 *f.*	תָּסֻבֶּינָה	תִּסֻּבְנָה		תִּסַּבֶּינָה
	1 *c.*	נָסַב	נִסַּב		נִסַּב
Imp.	2 *m.*		* סֹב		הִסַּב
	2 *f.*		* סֹבִּי		* הִסַּבִּי
	pl. 2 *m.*		סֹבּוּ		הִסַּבּוּ
	2 *f.*		סֻבֶּינָה		הִסַּבֶּינָה
Inf. const.			סֹב		הִסֵּב
abs.			סָבוֹב		הִסּוֹב
Part. act.			סֹבֵב		
pass.			סָבוּב		נָסָב

B 1. ĭÁYIN DOUBLED

Hoφ'al	Hiφ'îl	Hiφpô'ēl	Pô'al	Pôlēl
* הוֹסַב	* הֵסֵב	הִסְתּוֹבֵב	* סוֹבַב	* סוֹבֵב
* הוּסַבָּה	* הֵסַבָּה	הִסְתּוֹבְבָה	סוֹבְבָה	סוֹבְבָה
* הֻוסַבּוֹתָ	* הֲסִבּוֹתָ	הִסְתּוֹבַבְתָּ	סוֹבַבְתָּ	סוֹבַבְתָּ
etc.	הֲסִבּוֹת	הִסְתּוֹבַבְתְּ	סוֹבַבְתְּ	סוֹבַבְתְּ
	הֲסִבּוֹתִי	הִסְתּוֹבַבְתִּי	סוֹבַבְתִּי	סוֹבַבְתִּי
	הֵסַבּוּ	הִסְתּוֹבְבוּ	סוֹבְבוּ	סוֹבְבוּ
	הֲסִבּוֹתֶם	הִסְתּוֹבַבְתֶּם	סוֹבַבְתֶּם	סוֹבַבְתֶּם
	הֲסִבּוֹתֶן	הִסְתּוֹבַבְתֶּן	סוֹבַבְתֶּן	סוֹבַבְתֶּן
	הֲסִבּוֹנוּ	הִסְתּוֹבַבְנוּ	סוֹבַבְנוּ	סוֹבַבְנוּ
יוּסַב	* יָסֵב	יִסְתּוֹבֵב	יְסוֹבַב	יְסוֹבֵב
תּוּסַב	תָּסֵב	תִּסְתּוֹבֵב	etc.	תְּסוֹבֵב
תּוּסַב	תָּסֵב	תִּסְתּוֹבֵב		תְּסוֹבֵב
תּוּסַבִּי	* תָּסֵבִּי	תִּסְתּוֹבְבִי		תְּסוֹבְבִי
אוּסַב	אָסֵב	אֶסְתּוֹבֵב		אֲסוֹבֵב
יוּסַבּוּ	יָסֵבּוּ	יִסְתּוֹבְבוּ		יְסוֹבְבוּ
תּוּסַבֶּינָה	* תְּסֵבֶּינָה	תִּסְתּוֹבֵבְנָה		תְּסוֹבֵבְנָה
תּוּסַבּוּ	תָּסֵבּוּ	תִּסְתּוֹבְבוּ		תְּסוֹבְבוּ
תּוּסַבֶּינָה	תְּסֵבֶּינָה	תִּסְתּוֹבֵבְנָה		תְּסוֹבֵבְנָה
נוּסַב	נָסֵב	נִסְתּוֹבֵב		נְסוֹבֵב
	* הָסֵב	הִסְתּוֹבֵב		סוֹבֵב
	הָסֵבִּי	הִסְתּוֹבְבִי	wanting	סוֹבְבִי
wanting	הָסֵבּוּ	הִסְתּוֹבְבוּ		סוֹבְבוּ
	הָסֵבֶּינָה	הִסְתּוֹבֵבְנָה		סוֹבֵבְנָה
	* הָסֵב			סוֹבֵב
wanting	* הָסֵב	הִסְתּוֹבֵב	סוֹבַב	סוֹבֵב
	* מֵסַב	מִסְתּוֹבֵב		מְסוֹבֵב
מוּסָב			מְסוֹבָב	

		Qal			Niphal	
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* קָם	* מֵת	* בָּן	* נָקוֹם	נָבוֹן
	3 *f.*	* קָמָה	* מָתָה	* בָּנָה	* נָקוֹמָה	etc.
	2 *m.*	* קַמְתָּ	* מַתָּה	* בָּנִתָּ	* נְקוֹמוֹתָ	
	2 *f.*	קַמְתְּ	מַתְּ	בָּנִתְּ	נְקוֹמוֹת	
	1 *c.*	קַמְתִּי	מַתִּי	בָּנִתִי	נְקוֹמוֹתִי	
	pl. 3 *c.*	קָמוּ	מֵתוּ	בָּנוּ	נָקוֹמוּ	
	2 *m.*	קַמְתֶּם	מַתֶּם	בְּנִתֶּם	נְקוֹמוֹתֶם	
	2 *f.*	קַמְתֶּן	מַתֶּן	בְּנִתֶּן	נְקוֹמוֹתֶן	
	1 *c.*	קַמְנוּ	מַתְנוּ	בָּנִינוּ	נְקוֹמוֹנוּ	
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יָקוּם	יָמוּת	* יִבֶן	* יִקּוֹם	
	3 *f.*	תָּקוּם	etc.	תִּבֶן	תִּקּוֹם	
	2 *m.*	תָּקוּם		תִּבֶן	תִּקּוֹם	
	2 *f.*	* תָּקוֹמִי		* תִּבְנִי	* תִּקּוֹמִי	
	1 *c.*	אָקוּם		אֶבֶן	אֶקּוֹם	
	pl. 3 *m.*	יָקוּמוּ		יִבְנוּ	יִקּוֹמוּ	
	3 *f.*	* תְּקוּמֶינָה		* תִּבְנֶינָה	תִּקּוֹמֶינָה	
	2 *m.*	תָּקוּמוּ		תִּבְנוּ	תִּקּוֹמוּ	
	2 *f.*	תְּקוּמֶינָה		תִּבְנֶינָה	תִּקּוֹמֶינָה	
	1 *c.*	נָקוּם		נִבֶן	נִקּוֹם	
Juss. 3 *sg.*		* יָקָם	יָמָת	יִבֶן		
Wāw consec. impf.		וַיָּקָם	וַיָּמָת	וַיִּבֶן		
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* קוּם	מוּת	בִּין	* הָקוֹם	
	2 *f.*	* קוּמִי	etc.	בִּינִי	הָקוֹמִי	
	pl. 2 *m.*	קוּמוּ		בִּינוּ	הָקוֹמוּ	
	2 *f.*	* קֹמְנָה			הָקֹמְנָה	
Inf.		* קוּם	מוּת	בִּין	* הָקוֹם	
Inf. absol.		* קוֹם	מוֹת	בוֹן	* הָקוֹם	
Part. act.		* קָם	מֵת	בָּן	* נָקוֹם	
	pass.	* קוּם		בִּין בּוּן		

Hoφial	Hiφʾil	Pôʿal	Pôʿēl
* הוּקַם	* הֲקִים	* קוֹמַם	* קוֹמֵם
* הוּקְמָה	* הֵקִימָה	* קוֹמְמָה	* קוֹמְמָה
* הוּקַמְתָּ	* הֲקִימוֹתָ	* קוֹמַמְתָּ	* קוֹמַמְתָּ
הוּקְמְתְּ	הֲקִימוֹת	קוֹמַמְתְּ	קוֹמַמְתְּ
הוּקַמְתִּי	הֲקִימוֹתִי	קוֹמַמְתִּי	קוֹמַמְתִּי
הוּקְמוּ	הֵקִימוּ	קוֹמְמוּ	קוֹמְמוּ
הוּקְמְתֶּם	הֲקִימוֹתֶם	קוֹמַמְתֶּם	קוֹמַמְתֶּם
הוּקַמְתֶּן	הֲקִימוֹתֶן	קוֹמַמְתֶּן	קוֹמַמְתֶּן
הוּקַמְנוּ	הֲקִימוֹנוּ	קוֹמַמְנוּ	קוֹמַמְנוּ
* יוּקַם	* יָקִים	* יְקוֹמַם	* יְקוֹמֵם
תּוּקַם	תָּקִים	תְּקוֹמַם	תְּקוֹמֵם
תּוּקַם	תָּקִים	תְּקוֹמַם	תְּקוֹמֵם
* תּוּקְמִי	* תָּקִימִי	תְּקוֹמְמִי	תְּקוֹמְמִי
אוּקַם	אָקִים	אֲקוֹמַם	אֲקוֹמֵם
יוּקְמוּ	יָקִימוּ	יְקוֹמְמוּ	יְקוֹמְמוּ
* תּוּקַמְנָה	* תָּקֵמְנָה	תְּקוֹמַמְנָה	* תְּקוֹמֵמְנָה
תּוּקְמוּ	תָּקִימוּ	תְּקוֹמְמוּ	תְּקוֹמְמוּ
תּוּקַמְנָה	תָּקֵמְנָה	תְּקוֹמַמְנָה	תְּקוֹמֵמְנָה
נוּקַם	נָקִים	נְקוֹמַם	נְקוֹמֵם
	יָקֵם		
	וַיָּקָם		
	* הָקֵם		* קוֹמֵם
	* הָקִימִי	wanting	קוֹמְמִי
wanting	הָקִימוּ		קוֹמְמוּ
	* הָקֵמְנָה		קוֹמֵמְנָה
* הוּקַם	* הָקִים		* קוֹמֵם
	* הָקֵם		
	מֵקִים		* מְקוֹמֵם
* מוּקָם		* מְקוֹמָם	

		Qal	Niphʿal	Hiphʿîl	Hophʿal
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	אָכַל	* נֶאֱכַל	* הֶאֱכִיל	* הָאֳכַל
	3 *f.*	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
	2 *m.*				
	2 *f.*				
	1 *c.*				
	pl. 3 *c.*				
	2 *m.*				
	2 *f.*				
	1 *c.*				
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יֹאכַל	* יֵאָכֵל	* יַאֲכִיל	* יָאֳכַל
	3 *f.*	תֹּאכַל	etc.	etc.	etc.
	2 *m.*	תֹּאכַל			
	2 *f.*	תֹּאכְלִי			
	1 *c.*	* אֹכַל			
	pl. 3 *m.*	יֹאכְלוּ			
	3 *f.*	תֹּאכַלְנָה			
	2 *m.*	תֹּאכְלוּ			
	2 *f.*	תֹּאכַלְנָה			
	1 *c.*	נֹאכַל			
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* אֱכֹל			
	2 *f.*	אִכְלִי			
	pl. 2 *m.*	אִכְלוּ			
	2 *f.*	אֳכֹלְנָה			
Inf.	*const.*	אֱכֹל			
	abs.	אָכוֹל			
Part.	*act.*	אֹכֵל			
	pass.	אָכוּל			

			Qal		Niφ·al	Hiφîl	Hoφal
Pf.	*sg.*	3 *m.*	נָגַשׁ	נָפַל	* נִגַּשׁ	* הִגִּישׁ	* הָגַשׁ
		3 *f.*	etc.	etc.	נִגְּשָׁה	הִגִּישָׁה	הָגְּשָׁה
		2 *m.*			נִגַּשְׁתָּ	הִגַּשְׁתָּ	הָגַּשְׁתָּ
		2 *f.*			etc.	etc.	etc.
		1 *c.*					
	pl.	3 *c.*					
		2 *m.*					
		2 *f.*					
		1 *c.*					
Impf.	*sg.*	3 *m.*	* יִגַּשׁ	* יִפֹּל	* יִנָּגֵשׁ	* יַגִּישׁ	* יָגַשׁ
		3 *f.*	תִּגַּשׁ	תִּפֹּל	etc.	תַּגִּישׁ	etc.
		2 *m.*	תִּגַּשׁ	תִּפֹּל		תַּגִּישׁ	
		2 *f.*	תִּגְּשִׁי	תִּפְּלִי		תַּגִּישִׁי	
		1 *c.*	אֶגַּשׁ	אֶפֹּל		אַגִּישׁ	
	pl.	3 *m.*	יִגְּשׁוּ	יִפְּלוּ		יַגִּישׁוּ	
		3 *f.*	תִּגַּשְׁנָה	תִּפֹּלְנָה		תַּגִּשְׁנָה	
		2 *m.*	תִּגְּשׁוּ	תִּפְּלוּ		תַּגִּישׁוּ	
		2 *f.*	תִּגַּשְׁנָה	תִּפֹּלְנָה		תַּגִּשְׁנָה	
		1 *c.*	נִגַּשׁ	נִפֹּל		נַגִּישׁ	
Imp.	*sg.*	2 *m.*	* גַּשׁ	* נְפֹל	* הִנָּגֵשׁ	* הַגֵּשׁ	
		2 *f.*	גְּשִׁי	נְפְלִי	הִנָּגְשִׁי	הַגִּישִׁי	wanting
	pl.	2 *m.*	גְּשׁוּ	נְפְלוּ	הִנָּגְשׁוּ	הַגִּישׁוּ	
		2 *f.*	גַּשְׁנָה	נְפֹלְנָה	הִנָּגַשְׁנָה	הַגֵּשְׁנָה	
Inf. const.			* גֶּשֶׁת	נְפֹל	* הִנָּגֵשׁ	* הַגִּישׁ	* הָגֵשׁ
absol.			נָגוֹשׁ		* הִנָּגֵשׁ	* הַגֵּשׁ	* הָגֵשׁ
Part. act.			נֹגֵשׁ		* נִגָּשׁ	* מַגִּישׁ	
pass.			נָגוּשׁ				מָגֻשׁ

VERBS פ"ו

			Qal		Niphal
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	יָשַׁב			* נוֹשַׁב
	3 *f.*	etc.			* נוֹשְׁבָה
	2 *m.*				* נוֹשַׁבְתָּ
	2 *f.*				etc.
	1 *c.*				
	pl. 3 *c.*				
	2 *m.*				
	2 *f.*				
	1 *c.*				
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יֵשֵׁב	יִירַשׁ		* יִוָּשֵׁב
	3 *f.*	תֵּשֵׁב	תִּירַשׁ		תִּוָּשֵׁב
	2 *m.*	תֵּשֵׁב	etc.		תִּוָּשֵׁב
	2 *f.*	* תֵּשְׁבִי			* תִּוָּשְׁבִי
	1 *c.*	אֵשֵׁב			אִוָּשֵׁב
	pl. 3 *m.*	יֵשְׁבוּ			יִוָּשְׁבוּ
	3 *f.*	* תֵּשַׁבְנָה			* תִּוָּשַׁבְנָה
	2 *m.*	תֵּשְׁבוּ			תִּוָּשְׁבוּ
	2 *f.*	תֵּשַׁבְנָה			תִּוָּשַׁבְנָה
	1 *c.*	נֵשֵׁב			נִוָּשֵׁב
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* שֵׁב	יְרַשׁ		* הִוָּשֵׁב
	2 *f.*	* שְׁבִי			הִוָּשְׁבִי
	pl. 2 *m.*	שְׁבוּ			הִוָּשְׁבוּ
	2 *f.*	* שֵׁבְנָה			הִוָּשַׁבְנָה
Inf.	*const.*	* שֶׁבֶת			* הִוָּשֵׁב
	absol.	יָשׁוֹב			
Part.	*act.*	יֹשֵׁב			* נוֹשָׁב
	pass.	יָשׁוּב			

VERBS פ״י

Hiφîl	Qal	Hoφial	Hiφîl
* הֵינִיק	יָנַק	* הוּשַׁב	* הוֹשִׁיב
* הֵינָקָה		* הָוּשְׁבָה	* הוֹשִׁיבָה
* הֵינַקְתָּ		* הוּשַׁבְתָּ	* הוֹשַׁבְתָּ
etc.		etc.	etc.

* יֵינִיק	* יִינַק	* יוּשַׁב	* יוֹשִׁיב
תֵּינִיק	תִּינַק	etc.	תּוֹשִׁיב
תֵּינִיק	תִּינַק		תּוֹשִׁיב
* תֵּינִיקִי	* תֵּינְקִי		* תּוֹשִׁיבִי
אֵינִיק	אִינַק		etc.
יֵינִיקוּ	יִינְקוּ		
* תֵּינֵקְנָה	* תֵּינַקְנָה		* תּוֹשַׁבְנָה
תֵּינִיקוּ	תֵּינְקוּ		etc.
תֵּינֵקְנָה	תֵּינַקְנָה		
נֵינִיק	נִינַק		
* הֵינֵק			* הוֹשֵׁב
הֵינִיקִי			הוֹשִׁיבִי
הֵינִיקוּ			הוֹשִׁיבוּ
הֵינֵקְנָה			הוֹשַׁבְנָה
הֵינִיק		הוּשַׁב	* הוֹשִׁיב
הֵינֵק			* הוֹשֵׁב
מֵינִיק	יֹנֵק		מוֹשִׁיב
	יָנוֹק	מוּשָׁב	

		Qal		Niphal
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* מָצָא	* מָלֵא	* נִמְצָא
	3 *f.*	* מָצְאָה	* מָלְאָה	* נִמְצְאָה
	2 *m.*	* מָצָאתָ	* מָלֵאתָ	* נִמְצֵאתָ
	2 *f.*	מָצָאת	מָלֵאת	נִמְצֵאת
	1 *c.*	מָצָאתִי	מָלֵאתִי	נִמְצֵאתִי
	pl. 3 *c.*	מָצְאוּ	מָלְאוּ	נִמְצְאוּ
	2 *m.*	מְצָאתֶם	מְלֵאתֶם	נִמְצֵאתֶם
	2 *f.*	מְצָאתֶן	מְלֵאתֶן	נִמְצֵאתֶן
	1 *c.*	מָצָאנוּ	מָלֵאנוּ	נִמְצֵאנוּ
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יִמְצָא	* יִמְלָא	* יִמָּצֵא
	3 *f.*	תִּמְצָא	etc.	תִּמָּצֵא
	2 *m.*	תִּמְצָא		תִּמָּצֵא
	2 *f.*	תִּמְצְאִי		תִּמָּצְאִי
	1 *c.*	אֶמְצָא		אֶמָּצֵא
	pl. 3 *m.*	יִמְצְאוּ		יִמָּצְאוּ
	3 *f.*	* תִּמְצָאנָה		* תִּמָּצֶאנָה
	2 *m.*	תִּמְצְאוּ		תִּמָּצְאוּ
	2 *f.*	תִּמְצָאנָה		תִּמָּצֶאנָה
	1 *c.*	נִמְצָא		נִמָּצֵא
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* מְצָא		* הִמָּצֵא
	2 *f.*	מִצְאִי		הִמָּצְאִי
	pl. 2 *m.*	מִצְאוּ		הִמָּצְאוּ
	2 *f.*	* מְצָאנָה		* הִמָּצֶאנָה
Inf.		מְצֹא		הִמָּצֵא
Inf. absol.		מָצוֹא		נִמְצֹא
Part. act.		מֹצֵא	מָלֵא	נִמְצָא
	pass.	מָצוּא		

Hoφial	Hiφîl	Hiθpaʿēl	Puial	Piʿēl
* הָמְצָא	* הִמְצִיא	* הִתְמַצֵּא	* מְצָא	* מִצֵּא
* הָמְצָאָה	* הִמְצִיאָה	etc.	* מְצָאָה	* מִצְּאָה
* הָמְצָאתָ	* הִמְצֵאתָ		* מְצָאתָ	* מִצֵּאתָ
etc.	הִמְצֵאת		etc.	etc.
	הִמְצֵאתִי			
	הִמְצִיאוּ			
	הִמְצֵאתֶם			
	הִמְצֵאתֶן			
	הִמְצֵאנוּ			
* יָמְצָא	* יַמְצִיא	* יִתְמַצֵּא	* יָמְצָא	* יִמַּצֵּא
etc.	תַּמְצִיא	etc.	etc.	etc.
	תַּמְצִיא			
	תַּמְצִיאִי			
	אַמְצִיא			
	יַמְצִיאוּ			
	* תַּמְצֶאנָה			
	תַּמְצִיאוּ			
	תַּמְצֶאנָה			
	נַמְצִיא			
wanting	* הַמְצֵא	* הִתְמַצֵּא	wanting	* מַצֵּא
	הַמְצִיאִי	etc.		etc.
	הַמְצִיאוּ			
	* הַמְצֶאנָה			
הָמְצָא	הַמְצִיא	הִתְמַצֵּא		מַצֵּא
	הַמְצֵא			מַצְא
מָמְצָא	מַמְצִיא	מִתְמַצֵּא		מְמַצֵּא
			מְמָצָא	

		Qal	Niφ'al	Pi'ēl
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* גָּלָה	* נִגְלָה	* גִּלָּה
	3 *f.*	* גָּלְתָה	* נִגְלְתָה	* גִּלְּתָה
	2 *m.*	* גָּלִיתָ	* נִגְלֵיתָ	* גִּלִּיתָ
	2 *f.*	גָּלִית	נִגְלֵית	etc.
	1 *c.*	גָּלִיתִי	נִגְלֵיתִי	
	pl. 3 *c.*	* גָּלוּ	* נִגְלוּ	
	2 *m.*	גְּלִיתֶם	נִגְלֵיתֶם	
	2 *f.*	גְּלִיתֶן	נִגְלֵיתֶן	
	1 *c.*	גָּלִינוּ	נִגְלֵינוּ	
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יִגְלֶה	* יִגָּלֶה	יְגַלֶּה
	3 *f.*	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגָּלֶה	etc.
	2 *m.*	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגָּלֶה	
	2 *f.*	* תִּגְלִי	* תִּגָּלִי	
	1 *c.*	אֶגְלֶה	אֶגָּלֶה	
	pl. 3 *m.*	יִגְלוּ	יִגָּלוּ	
	3 *f.*	* תִּגְלֶינָה	* תִּגָּלֶינָה	
	2 *m.*	תִּגְלוּ	תִּגָּלוּ	
	2 *f.*	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּגָּלֶינָה	
	1 *c.*	נִגְלֶה	נִגָּלֶה	
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* גְּלֵה	* הִגָּלֵה	גַּלֵּה
	2 *f.*	* גְּלִי	* הִגָּלִי	גַּלִּי
	pl. 2 *m.*	גְּלוּ	הִגָּלוּ	גַּלּוּ
	2 *f.*	* גְּלֶינָה	* הִגָּלֶינָה	גַּלֶּינָה
Inf.		* גְּלוֹת	* הִגָּלוֹת	* גַּלּוֹת
Inf. absol.		גָּלֹה	נִגְלֹה	גַּלֵּה
Part. act.		* גֹּלֶה	* נִגְלֶה	* מְגַלֶּה
pass.		* גָּלוּי		

Puʿal	Hiṯpaʿēl	Hiṯpîl	Hoṯpʿal
* גֻּלָּה	* הִתְגַּלָּה	* הִתְגֻּלָּה	* הָתְגֻּלָּה
* גֻּלְּתָה	* הִתְגַּלְּתָה	* הִתְגֻּלְּתָה	* הָתְגֻּלְּתָה
* גֻּלִּיתָ	* הִתְגַּלִּיתָ	* הִתְגֻּלִּיתָ	* הָתְגֻּלִּיתָ
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

* יָגֻּלָּה	* יִתְגַּלָּה	* יִתְגֻּלָּה	* יָתְגֻּלָּה
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

wanting		הִתְגַּלֵּה	הִתְגֻּלֵּה

* גֻּלּוֹת	* הִתְגַּלּוֹת	* הִתְגֻּלּוֹת	* הָתְגֻּלּוֹת
	* הִתְגַּלֵּה	* הִתְגֻּלֵּה	* הָתְגֻּלֵּה
	* מִתְגַּלֶּה	* מִתְגֻּלֶּה	
* מְגֻלֶּה			

VOCABULARY

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ABBREVIATIONS

n. = noun.	*v.* = verb.	*adj.* = adjective.	*intr.* = intransitive.
m. = masculine.	*adv.* = adverb.	*pr.* = pronoun.	*irr.* = irregular.
f. = feminine.	*prep.* = preposition.	*c.* = common.	*part.* = particle.

1. אָב *n. m. irr.* father.
2. אָבַד *v.* פ״א to perish.
3. אֶבֶן *n. f.* stone.
4. אָדָם *n. indeclin.* man, Adam.
5. אֲדָמָה *n. f.* ground.
6. אֹהֶל *n. f.* tent.
7. אוֹר *n.* light.
8. אָז *adv.* then.
9. אֹזֶן *n. f.* ear.
10. אָח *n. m. irr.* brother.
11. אֶחָד *adj. m.* אַחַת *f.* one.
12. אַחֲרֵי, אַחַר *prep.* after.
13. אוֹיֵב *participle*, enemy.
14. אִישׁ *pl.* אֲנָשִׁים *n. m.* man, husband.
15. אָכַל *v.* פ״א to eat.
16. אֹכֶל *n.* food.
17. אַל־ *negative used with Jussive.*
18. אֶל־ *prep.* to.
19. אֵלֶּה *pr. dem. pl. c.* these.
20. אֱלֹהִים *n. pl.* gods, God.
21. אָמַר *v.* פ״א to say. וַיֹּאמֶר.
22. אֲנִי *pr. pers.* 1 *c.* I.
23. אֲנַחְנוּ *pr. pers.* 1 *c.* we.
24. אָנֹכִי = אֲנִי.
25. אֶרֶץ *n. f.* earth, land, *with art.* הָאָרֶץ.
26. אִשָּׁה *n. f.* woman, wife, *const.* אֵשֶׁת, *w. suff.* אִשְׁתִּי, *pl.* נָשִׁים.
27. אֲשֶׁר *relat. part.* who, which, *conj.* that.
28. אַתְּ *pr. pers.* 2 *f.* thou.
29. אֶת־, אֵת *sign of def. accus., w. suff.* אֹת.
30. אֶת־, אֵת *prep.* with.
31. אַתָּה *pr. pers.* 2 *m.* thou.
32. בְּ *prep.* in, by.
33. בָּדַל *v. hiṣ.* to divide.
34. בְּהֵמָה *n. f.* cattle, beast.
35. בּוֹא *v.* to come, *qal pft.* בָּא, *impf.* יָבוֹא.

36. בֵּין *prep.* between.
37. בַּיִת *n.* house, *const.* בֵּית, *pl.* בָּתִּים (bāt-).
38. בֵּן *n. m.* son, *const.* בֶּן, בֶּךְ, בֵּן, בֵּךְ, *w. suff.* בְּנִי, *pl.* בָּנִים.
39. בָּנָה *v.* to build.
40. בַּעַל *n.* master, lord.
41. בֹּקֶר *n.* morning.
42. בקשׁ *v. qiṭ.* בִּקֵּשׁ, to seek.
43. בָּרָא *v.* to create.
44. ברךְ *v. qiṭ.* בֵּרַךְ to bless.
45. בְּרָכָה *n. f.* blessing.
46. בָּשָׂר *n.* flesh.

47. גָּדוֹל *adj.* great.
48. גָּלָה *v.* to reveal.
49. גָּמַל *v.* to wean.
50. גָּנַב *v.* to steal.
51. גרשׁ *v. qiṭ.* גֵּרַשׁ to drive out.

52. דבר *v. qiṭ.* דִּבֵּר to speak.
53. דָּבָר *n.* word, thing.
54. דֶּרֶךְ *n.* way.

55. הַ *interrog. prefix.*
56. הוּא *pr. pers.* 3 *m.* he, *pr. dem. m.* that.
57. הִיא *pr. pers.* 3 *f.* she, *pr. demonstr. f.* that.
58. הָיָה *v.* to come to pass, be, *impf.* יִהְיֶה (yih-), *apoc.* יְהִי, וַיְהִי.
59. הָלַךְ *v.* to go, *impf.* וַיֵּלֶךְ, יֵלֵךְ *hiθq.* to walk.
60. הֵם *pr. pers.* 3 *m. pl.* they, *pr. dem.* 3 *m. pl.* those.
61. הֵמָּה (*longer form of preceding*).
62. הֵן *pr. pers.* 3 *pl. f.* they, *pr. dem.* 3 *pl. f.* those.
63. הֵנָּה (*longer form of* הֵן).
64. הַר *n.* mountain, *with art.* הָהָר.

65. וְ, וּ *conj.* and.

66. זאת *pr. dem.* 3 *f. s.* this.
67. זֶה *pr. dem.* 3 *m. s.* this.
68. זָהָב *n.* gold.
69. זָכַר *v.* to remember.
70. זָכָר *n.* a male.
71. זָעַק *v.* to cry out.
72. זַעֲקָה *n. f.* cry.
73. זָקַן *v. intr.* to be old.
74. זָקֵן *adj.* old, *const.* זְקַן.
75. זֶרַע *n.* seed.

76. חַג *n.* feast, *w. suff.* חַגִּי.
77. חֹדֶשׁ *n.* month.
78. חָזַק *v.* to be strong, *impf.* יֶחֱזַק.
79. חָיָה *v.* to live.
80. חָכַם *v.* to be wise, *impf.* יֶחְכַּם.
81. חָכָם *adj.* wise.
82. חָכְמָה *n. f.* wisdom.
83. חֳלִי *n.* sickness.
84. חָלַם *v.* to dream.
85. חֵלֶק *n.* portion.
86. חֶסֶד *n.* kindness.
87. חֶרֶב *n. f.* sword.

88. טוֹב *adj.* good.

89. יָד *n.* hand.
90. יָדַע *v.* פ״י to know.
91. יוֹם *n.* day, *pl.* יָמִים.
92. יוֹבֵל *n.* ram's horn.
93. יָכֹל *v. intr.* to be able.
94. יָלַד *v.* פ״י to bear a child, *hiqṭ.* to beget.
95. יֶלֶד *n. m.* boy.
96. יָם *n.* sea.
96[a]. יָנַק *v.* פ״נ to suck.
97. יָסַף *v.* פ״י to add.
98. יָפֶה *adj.* handsome.
99. יָצָא *v.* פ״י to go out.
100. יָרַד *v.* פ״י *impf.* יֵרֵד to go down.
101. יָרַשׁ *v.* פ״י to acquire, *impf.* יִירַשׁ.
102. יָשַׁב *v.* פ״י to sit, dwell.

103. כְּ *prep.* as.
104. כָּבֵד *v. intr.* to be heavy.
105. כָּבֵד *adj.* heavy, *const.* כְּבַד.
106. כּוֹכָב *n.* star.
107. כֹּהֵן (kʿô-) *n.* priest.
108. כֹּל, כָּל־ *n.* all.
109. כֶּסֶף *n.* silver.
110. כִּפֶּר כפר *v. qiṭ.* כַּפֵּר to atone.
111. כָּרַת *v.* to cut.
112. כָּתַב *v.* to write.

113. לְ *prep.* to, for.
114. לֹא *negat. part.* not.
115. לֵב *n.* heart, *w. suff.* לִבִּי.
116. לֵבָב *n.* = לֵב. [ment).
117. לָבַשׁ *v. intr.* to put on (a gar-

118. לֶחֶם *n.* bread.
119. לחם *v. niqṭ.* to fight.
120. לָכַד *v.* to capture.
121. לִפְנֵי *prep.* before.
122. לָקַח *v.* to take, *impf.* יִקַּח.

123. מְאֹד *adv.* very.
124. מִדְבָּר *n.* pasture, wilderness.
125. מָה *pr. interr.* what?
126. מִזְבֵּחַ *n.* altar.
127. מִי *pr. interr.* who?
128. מַיִם *n. pl.* water.
129. מָכַר *v.* to sell.
130. מָלַךְ *v.* to be king.
131. מֶלֶךְ *n.* king.
132. מָלֵא *v. intr.* to be full.
133. מִלְחָמָה *n. f.* battle.
134. מִן *prep.* from.
135. מַעֲשֶׂה *n.* work.
136. מָצָא *v.* to find.
137. מָצָב *n.* place.
138. מָקוֹם *n.* place.
139. מַקֵּל *n.* staff.
140. מִקְנֶה *n.* flock.
141. מָשַׁל *v.* to rule.
142. מָשַׁח *v.* to anoint.
143. מִשְׁפָּט *n.* decision, judgment.
144. מָתַק *v. intr.* to be sweet.

145. נבא *v. niq., hiθq.* to prophesy.
146. נָבִיא *n.* prophet.
147. נָדִיב *n.* prince.
148. נָחָשׁ *n.* serpent.
149. נַעַר *n.* lad.

150. נָפַל *v.* to fall.
151. נֶפֶשׁ *n.* breath, living creature.
152. נצל *v. hiqṭ.* to deliver.
153. נָשָׂא *v.* to lift, bear.
154. נָתַן *v.* to give, *impf.* יִתֵּן.

155. סָבַב, סָבַב *v.* to go around.
156. סוּס *n.* horse.
157. סָפַר *v.* to count, *qiṭ.* to tell.
158. סֵפֶר *n.* book.

159. עָבַד *v.* to work.
160. עֶבֶד *n.* slave.
161. עָבַר *v.* to cross over.
162. עַד *prep.* to, unto.
163. עַיִן *n.* eye, fountain.
164. עַל *prep.* on.
165. עָלֶה *n.* leaf.
166. עִם *prep.* with.
167. עַם people, *w. art.* הָעָם.
168. עָמַד *v.* to stand.
169. עָפָר *n.* dust.
170. עֵץ *n.* tree.
170[a]. עֶרֶב *n.* evening.
171. עֵשֶׂב *n.* herb, *w. suff.* עִשְׂבִּי.
172. עָשָׂה *v.* to do, make.

173. פָּדָה *v.* to redeem.
174. פָּנִים *n. pl.* face.
175. פָּעַל *v.* to do, work.
176. פֹּעַל *n.* work.
177. פַּר *n.* bull, *w. art.* הַפָּר.
178. פִּשְׁתָּה *n.* linen.

179. צוה *v. qiṭ.* to command.
180. צַדִּיק *adj.* righteous.

181. קָבַר *v.* to bury.
182. קָדַשׁ *v. intr.* to be holy, *qiṭ. hiqṭ.* to consecrate, *hiθq.* to consecrate oneself.
183. קוּם *v.* to arise.
184. קָטַל *v.* to kill.
185. קָטֹן *v. intr.* to be little.
186. קַל *adj.* light, quick.
187. קָנָה *v.* to acquire.
188. קָרָא *v.* to call.
189. קָרַב *v. intr.* to draw near.

190. רָאָה *v.* to see.
191. רֹאשׁ *n. m. pl.* רָאשִׁים head.
192. רוּחַ *n.* wind, spirit.
193. רֹמַח *n.* spear.
194. רָעָה *v.* to shepherd.
195. רֹעֶה *participle*, shepherd.
196. רָשָׁע *adj.* wicked.

197. שָׂדֶה *n.* field.
198. שִׂים *v.* to place.
199. שָׂנֵא *v.* to hate.
200. שָׂפָה *n. f.* lip, *dual*, שְׂפָתַיִם.
201. שָׂרַף *v.* to burn.
202. שֶׁבַע *n.* seven.
203. שִׁבְעָה *n. f.* seven.
204. שָׁבַר *v.* to break, *qiṭ.* to break in pieces.
205. שׁוּב *v.* to turn, return.
206. שָׁכַח *v.* to forget.

207. שָׁלַח *v.* to send.
208. שֵׁם *n.* name.
209. שָׁמַיִם *n. pl.* heaven.
210. שָׁמַע *v.* to hear.
211. שֵׁמַע *n.* hearing, news.
212. שָׁמַר *v.* to keep, watch, *niq.* to take heed.
213. שָׁנָה *n. f.* year.
214. שְׁנַיִם *n. dual*, two.
215. שָׁפַט *v.* to judge.
216. שֹׁפֵט *partic.* judge.
217. שֹׁרֶשׁ *n.* root.
218. שרת *v. qiṭ.* שֵׁרֵת to serve.
219. תַּחַת *prep.* under, instead of.

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